Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By EB'EV LAQUEUR

THE present Egyptian regime can be accused of many things but not of lack of frankness and candour. Its intentions in both foreign and domestic policies are fully discussed in the Cairo press and radio and whoever wants to ignore this evidence does so at his own risk. It has been explained, for instance, why a full-scale Egyptian military attack on Israel could not take place during the visit of Mr. Hammarskjold but had to be postponed to some date after the return of the U.N. Secretary-General to New York. (Mohamed el Tabei in "Al Akhbar," April 15). If Egypt had attacked during his presence, the U.N. would have intervened and imposed a peace "and there is nothing Israel wants more than making peace with the Arabs."

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MEANWHILE, the British and American press reports that the Cairo anti-Western campaign has been palpably reduced. I do not know on what authority these reports are based — certainly not on the Egyptian press. "Every Egyptian is proud to be a Goebbels," writes Sami Daud, the editorialist of "Al Tahrir," a weekly sponsored by the Cairo junta, replying to British charges of Nazi propaganda. "Britain was able to defeat the one Goebbels, but it will not be able to prevail over the innumerable Goebbels who have emerged in Egypt now. Goebbels may have had his defects, but he always said the truth about the imperialist, barbaric mentality. As far as Great Britain is concerned Goebbels only said the holy truth" ("Al Tahrir," April 10). Or take the following from the "Rose el Yusef" editorial this very week: "Our struggle against the British has not ended with the evacuation of the British Army, and it will not end when the British leave their last positions in Asia or Africa, it will continue until their political and economic influence is finally eradicated." There is a deliberate conspiracy of silence around such attacks as far as the Western press is concerned and the Communists, needless to say, have no particular interest either to make it known that their new friends in Cairo want to put so much stress on their feelings towards the late Joseph Goebbels.

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IT must be strongly doubted whether playing down and hushing up these Egyptian attacks is a very wise course of policy. It will end, in all probability, with a very nasty awakening. People in New York and London will again be very much surprised and indignant about Colonel Nasser, because nobody told them what was so utterly obvious to every reader of the Egyptian press. But this is their own affair, they will have to learn the truth the hard way. They may be able to afford such illusions but it is doubtful whether Israel can. About Israel and the Jews, Cairo had the following to say last week: "The only logical approach to the Jewish danger is completely to uproot this danger and put an end to it once and for all. There will be no peace and security for us so long as any Jew remains in our midst. Mercy in this case is tantamount to suicide, while compassion is nothing less than stabbing ourselves with our own hands. The only final solution of the Palestine problem is to kick the Jews out of Palestine and other parts of the Arab homeland *(sic)*, or to exterminate them." (Cairo Radio on April 20)

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NOW all these are highly disagreeable things to write about, and one could think of half a dozen more pleasant occupations what with the flowers now blossoming in Kew Gardens and Regents Park, in the Bois de Boulogne and the Luxembourg and all that. But there was a fine spring in 1939 too, if memory serves right. And there were many people too at that time who came out in favour of peaceful coexistence with Hitler. Right-wingers up to August, 1939, and the Communists thereafter. There is nothing to worry about, they said.

London, May 20.

115-Man Arab Convoy Seized Inside Aden

ADEN, Monday. — British jets and British-led Beduin forces intercepted a convoy of 115 armed Arabs in three lorries inside Aden territory yesterday. The Arabs are being questioned today in an attempt to find out if they were en route to attack British outposts on the disputed frontier with Saudi Arabia.

The wild-looking, indigo-painted tribesmen were sighted near Araia, about 50 kms. inside the border, coming from the direction of Saudi Arabia. Intelligence officers have reports that about 2,000 tribesmen are in camps over the Saudi Arabian border waiting for supplies of arms. There has been talk of a holy war against the British.

The lorries carrying the Arabs were said to be American-built, but the R.A.F. spokesman refused to comment when asked if they were Arabian-American Oil Company vehicles. However, he said that they were painted red (many of the ARAMCO vehicles are painted that colour).

R.A.F. Venom jets screamed low over the lorries and a British officer leading a levy called on the tribesmen to surrender or be destroyed by the swooping planes. The first lorry-load surrendered at once, the second after a "dummy run" and the third reluctantly when it was apparent that the jets meant business.

The R.A.F. spokesman said that 42 rifles had been taken from the tribesmen, and a search was being made for other arms believed to have been buried in the desert.

The drivers of the trucks and three mechanics were Saudis, and the vehicles had Saudi registration plates, the sources said.

Hundreds of Arabs shook their fists and shouted anti-British slogans yesterday as the Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Lloyd, left for British Somaliland after a 10-day visit during which he declared that Britain would not give up her responsibilities in the protectorate. *(UP, Reuter)*

Japan Moving Towards 'Official' China Trade

TOKYO, Monday (UP). — Japan is now ready to take her first step towards exchanging official trade missions with China in a "drastic change" of policy, the Kyodo News Agency reported today.

It said that the decision to permit an unofficial trade mission to go to Peking was made by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry and the Foreign Ministry. Under this arrangement, the managing director of the Japan-China Export and Import Association, Mr. Saburo Nango, would be stationed in Peking, and China "is expected to send a government official in exchange."

The Kyodo report added that after this, the Government will "gradually proceed towards an exchange of official missions with China."

The agency quoted informed circles as saying that the change was due to three reasons:

1. The U.N. General Assembly appears likely to admit China at its session this year.
2. Britain and France are making "strenuous efforts" to ease embargo restrictions on trade with China.
3. Egyptian recognition of the Peking Government and the likelihood that other Middle Eastern nations will follow suit.

E. German Mission Ends Mid-East Tour

BERLIN, Monday (Reuter). — The East German Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier and Foreign Trade Minister Heinrich Rau, has returned from a tour of the Middle East, Berlin Radio reported today.

It said that the group had conducted "official talks" with the authorities in Egypt, the Lebanon, the Sudan, and Syria, aimed not only at the extension of mutual trade but also at agreements for cultural relations.

British Soldier Killed, 5 Wounded in Nicosia

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuter). — An indefinite curfew was imposed on a Greek section of central Nicosia today after rioting and bomb attacks in which a British soldier was fatally wounded and five other servicemen hurt. Six civilians were also injured.

All Greek shop-owners in the curfewed zone will have their premises searched tomorrow.

All the casualties were caused by three bomb attacks. Two of the bombs were thrown at army vehicles. Rioters were dispersed with tear-gas for the second day running.

In Larnaca, south Cyprus, British troops and police searched all Greek churches and adjoining premises today and found 12 EOKA banners in store-rooms near the churches.

Trouble started in Nicosia today when about 300 young Cypriots demanded a memorial service for two executed terrorists. The demonstration, outside the Phaneromeni Cathedral, was broken up with tear-gas.

British army wives shopping in the street took shelter inside shops as screaming girls shook their fists at them. British troops were stoned when they appeared in riot gear, and a patrol car's windscreen was shattered.

Eyewitnesses said a British soldier snatched a Greek flag from one girl marcher but she bit his hand and snatched it back. The demonstrators were chased away.

During the riot someone threw a bomb at a parked army jeep, setting it on fire and wounding a Cypriot policeman in the leg.

Later two more bombs were thrown at patrol cars, causing the other casualties.

It was officially stated that 15 Cypriots were detained during today's rioting.

Meanwhile, a letter received by the editor of the "East African Standard" in Nairobi today from the Seychelles said that Archbishop Makarios and three other Cypriot exiles had threatened to go on hunger strike in protest against their treatment.

The letter, signed "P.S. Ioannides, Secretary to Archbishop Makarios," enclosed a copy of a letter said to have been sent to the Seychelles Governor, Sir William Addis. It alleged delay in forwarding letters and parcels of books and newspapers and said the Cypriots felt "hurt and insulted" that the government had put up a second wire line round their house of detention.

In London, the Colonial Office said that the Cypriots refused food for "a day or so" about two weeks ago as a protest against their treatment. A spokesman said, "The Governor had a talk with them and cleared up the matter."

JAPANESE SHIP JUST ESCAPES H-BOMB

NEW YORK, Monday. — A Japanese fishing boat came close to foiling the hydrogen bomb test yesterday when it came within the danger zone. It was warned out of the area and at the time of the blast was about 50 kms. north of the danger line and beyond the path of any significant radioactive fallout.

The stray ship recalled the case of the Lucky Dragon, the Japanese fishing boat that created an international furore in 1954 when 23 fishermen were dusted with radioactive fallout and one died later.

The explosion was today reported to be the most stupendous release of energy the world had ever known. Reports from newsmen who observed the blast said it dwarfed any atomic test yet held in the Soviet Union, evidence suggesting that the bomb gave off a least 15 megatons of explosive power, and possibly 18 to 20 megatons.

The fireball reached a diametre of at least 6½ kms. From a distance of 65 kms. its luminosity was estimated as exceeding 500 suns. When last seen, the cloud had reached a height of more than 40 kms. and had spread over a distance of more than 160 kms. *(UP, Reuter)*

KING FAISAL TO VISIT MOROCCO

BAGHDAD, Monday (Reuter). — King Faisal of Iraq has accepted the Sultan's invitation to visit Morocco immediately after his present state visit to Spain, it has been officially announced here.

CAIRO POSTPONES TRIAL OF 73 JEWS

CAIRO, Monday (UP). — For administrative reasons, the criminal court today postponed until June 10 the trial of 73 Jews accused of counterfeiting their birth certificates.

Labour Disputes Law to Committee

The Bill for the Settlement of Labour Disputes was yesterday passed by the Knesset to the Labour Committee over the opposition of Herut and the Communists. The debate on the bill was begun on January 30, but the final speakers were heard only yesterday.

The bill provides for two methods of settling labour disputes — mediation and arbitration. Mediation must be resorted to if requested by one of the parties or the Chief Commissioner of Labour Relations, and the decision of the mediator is not binding.

On the other hand, arbitration is in no way compulsory under the bill. But once resorted to, the decision of the arbitration board is binding.

As in the openings of the debate in January, yesterday's speakers devoted most of their attention to the question of compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Hal i Ariav (General Zionists) said that compulsory arbitration was the only way to settle labour disputes. But at the very least, the bill should make mediation compulsory, even if neither party nor the Chief Commissioner wanted it.

Two Histadrut leaders, Mr. Y. Almogi and Mr. A. Becker (Mapai) took the opposite view: Compulsory arbitration, they said, means absolute State control over wages. So long as profits are not controlled, it is inconceivable that wages should be controlled.

Mr. I. Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi) said that although his party had once favoured compulsory arbitration, that had been when labour was the underdog and compulsory arbitration was for its protection. But today, Hapoel Hamizrahi did not believe in depriving the worker of the right to strike.

Winding up the debate, the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, expressed a view similar to that of Messrs. Becker and Almogi. She said that those who regard private property as holy should realise that a worker's job is his only property. If there is to be control of wages there must be control all down the line.

Mrs. Myerson pointed out that the General Zionists had been divided on the question of compulsory arbitration. While Mr. Rimalt had called it a total ban on strikes, Mr. Ariav had called it the only way to settle disputes.

Engineers, Architects To be Regulated

The Knesset last night, without opposition, passed the first reading of the Engineers and Architects Bill which regulates the practice of these professions.

The bill provides for an Engineering and Architecture Council to advise on the registration and licensing of engineers and on the adoption of rules of a code of professional ethics.

Two types of engineers and architects are recognised in the bill — "registered" and "licensed." Licensed engineers and architects are those who have been registered for three years. The performance of some types of engineering and architectural activities will be limited to this category.

Since the Minister of Labour moved that the bill be referred to the Labour Committee and Mr. I. Rokach (General Zionist) moved that it go to a joint committee of the Labour and Internal Affairs Committee, the House Committee will decide this point.

(Other Knesset Reports, P. 3)

Sudan to Outlaw Trade with Israel

The Sudan will shortly set up diplomatic missions in all Arab capitals, Foreign Minister Mubar. 'x Zarouk said in Beirut yesterday. He stated that there were no "Zionist activities" in his country and that a number of draft laws banning trade with Israel would soon be submitted to Parliament for approval.

U.N. Rejects Narcotics Office Plan for Israel

GENEVA, Monday (INA). — The U.N. rejected by 10 votes to five abstentions an Arab proposal to set up immediately a Middle East regional narcotics bureau which would embrace all Arab states but not Israel.

Egypt-Poland Arms Deal Denied

Cairo Radio yesterday withdrew its report, broadcast on Sunday, of an Egyptian arms agreement with Poland. The report was "apparently a mistake," the Radio said.

At the same time, a spokesman of the Polish Embassy in Cairo said that his country had a trade agreement with Egypt but had not entered into any arms deals. He stated that a 20-man Polish trade delegation had been negotiating with the Egyptian authorities in Cairo for the past two weeks.

Defence Tax Bill Still Not Ready

The controversial Defence Tax Bill, which was to have been the first item on the Knesset Agenda yesterday, was not taken up, and it is not certain whether it will be ready today.

Two fresh hurdles have been set up, and while one was cleared, the other still remains.

Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) has argued that the numerous changes in the bill made in the Finance Committee, particularly its imposition of a tax on wines, has in effect resulted in an entirely new bill, requiring a new first reading.

This was rejected by the House Committee yesterday, which ruled that the bill was the same one that had passed its first reading.

Second Hurdle

Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda were responsible for the second hurdle by submitting a number of minority proposals — mainly involving the taxes on electricity and soft drinks.

Mapai leaders have stated that members of Coalition parties ought not to submit such motions.

Mr. A. Govrin (Mapai), Chairman of the Coalition Executive, is reported to have declared that if the two parties did not withdraw their minority proposals by this morning, he would refer the matter to the Cabinet.

Spanish-Moroccan Talks Postponed

RABAT, Monday (UP). — The Government announced today the postponement by 10 days of Spanish-Moroccan talks on Morocco's unity.

Premier Si Bekkai, Foreign Minister Ahmed Balafrej and Defence Minister Ahmed Reda Guedira, will go to Madrid on May 28 or 29. The talks originally were due to start on May 19.

The discussions were postponed because "the Moroccan Ministers' presence in Rabat this week was believed indispensable."

U.N. Council To Seek Unanimity On Mid-East

UNITED NATIONS, Monday. —Negotiations to achieve unanimity of action on the report by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold on his Middle East mission are currently in progress, it was indicated today by Dr. Joza Brilej, President of the Security Council.

After conferring with Mr. Hammarskjold, Dr. Brilej told newsmen that his consultations on the date for the next Council session were not yet complete. He hoped to complete consultations by tomorrow, after which he would announce the time of the session.

He added that he hoped that unanimity on the Hammarskjold report would be reached before the meeting. He declined to comment on the fact that Gen. E. L. M. Burns, the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, was flying to New York on Wednesday.

Informed sources in Washington said the Western Big Three powers will propose, at the forthcoming Security Council meeting on the Hammarskjold report, that the U.N. Secretary-General make another trip to the Middle East in the near future.

Such a visit, the proposal is expected to state, is necessary to make effective the cooperation on measures for keeping the peace along the Israel-Arab borders.

The Western powers were now said to be preparing the text of their draft resolution which will be presented jointly at the outset of the meeting. All efforts are being made to ensure that the Western draft will meet with unanimous approval. Western sources believe that if this comes about, it will encourage Mr. Hammarskjold to depart soon despite his belief that there should be a longer period between his visits.

According to reports in Washington, Mr. Hammarskjold has prepared a two-year plan for improving Israel-Arab relations, although the success of this will depend on events within the region itself.

The sources said that the next stage of Mr. Hammarskjold's plan would be to conduct negotiations through the U.N. machinery to end the Suez Canal blockade against Israel and bring about Arab agreement to the Jordan River plan. This stage will necessitate Mr. Hammarskjold's presence in the Middle East. Then will come a period of negotiations to reduce the strength of the two sides' forces along the border, followed by efforts to reach agreement on the refugee problem, again through the U.N.

Mr. Hammarskjold holds that all this needs vast patience.

Franco-Algerian Talks in Cairo

CAIRO, Monday (UP). — High French and Algerian leaders negotiated secretly in Cairo last month about Algerian independence demands, an unimpeachable source told the United Press tonight.

The secret talks late in April followed the visit here by the French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau, who asked Egypt's Prime Minister Abdul Nasser to mediate between the French and the Algerians.

M. Pineau and Nasser held two meetings, setting the stage for talks between top French officials and an all-party Algerian delegation.

Early in April a delegation composed of representative Algerian leaders, including Farhat Abbas, came secretly to Cairo with French guarantees of safe conduct. At the same time the French sent a group headed by M. Joseph Begarat, Chief of the Department of North African Affairs at the Foreign Ministry. M. Georges Gorse, another Middle East expert, was among the delegates. The talks began on April 12 in utmost secrecy and lasted a week.

At the first meeting the Algerians made clear to the French that before going into details they must know France's ideas about the future status of Algeria. M. Begarat replied France aimed to give Algeria "administrative independence." The Algerians retorted that they insisted on France giving Algeria what they called "recognition of independence," and said they would not insist on this immediately, but it should take place within a few years.

After several meetings, the Algerians deduced that France was only playing for time. M. Begarat told the Algerians he could not give them any promise on "recognition of independence." He said he had no authority to do this and would have to return to Paris and consult his superiors.

M. Begarat went to Paris late in April. He has not returned, nor has any message been sent from Paris to the Algerians here.

French Terror Gang Held in Tunisia

TUNIS, Monday (Reuter). — Interior Minister Fayed Mohiri announced last night that the first French terrorist gang operating here had been discovered, and eight of its members were under arrest.

The Minister said that the gang was traced last week after a branch office of the Neo-Destour Nationalist Party was machine-gunned by a carload of attackers in the suburbs of Tunis on Sunday. The occupants of the office fired back, damaging the car and wounding one of its passengers.

Mehiri said that police traced the gang when they received reports that a Frenchman, Jean Honore Andrei, had died a violent death although a doctor had certified natural causes. He was buried in Tunis during the week. His body was exhumed yesterday and it was discovered that he had been shot.

The other persons arrested included the dead man's brother, his brothers-in-law and a doctor, Chapelon, who issued the false death certificate.

Jordan Premier to Seek Review of British Pact

Says Israel Dominating Issue

AMMAN, Monday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Said el Mufti said in an interview today that "Jordan will pursue a neutral policy. She will adopt a free and independent attitude within the Arab world."

The question of Israel dominated Jordan's policies above everything, the new Premier said.

Mufti said he hopes to complete the formation of his Cabinet within 24 hours, and hinted that his Government would review the Anglo-Jordan treaty, pointing out that there was dissatisfaction in the country over the terms of the treaty.

He recalled that he had moved to amend the treaty when he was previously in power last year.

Answering direct questions on whether he would press for the abrogation of the Anglo-Jordan treaty, the Prime Minister said he was not prepared at the moment to make any direct statement in his official capacity or as an individual.

Stronger Arab Ties

He also said that he would strengthen the relations with other Arab countries, and accept any Arab aid which is given to Jordan with no strings attached.

Authoritative sources said tonight that Mufti has completed formation of his Cabinet without including members of the National Socialist Party.

The National Socialists were among the most fervent opponents of General John Glubb, former British head of the Arab Legion who was recently relieved of his post by King Hussein.

The National Socialists had insisted that unless the Lower House was dissolved and new elections held, they would not cooperate with Mufti, sources close to the Prime Minister said. The Premier was not willing to accede to this demand.

The new Cabinet is expected to be announced tomorrow after being formally submitted to the King.

Dr. Fawzi Mulki, Ambassador to Cairo and former Premier and Defence Minister, arrived in Amman last night to consult with Mufti. It was held likely that he would be given a portfolio.

Syrian Gov't Meets On Resignations

The Syrian Cabinet met in extraordinary session yesterday following the sudden resignation of Asad Haroun, Minister of State for *Wakf* (Religious Endowment) Funds, the Arab News Agency reported. It was the second resignation of a Cabinet Minister this month.

The Cabinet discussed for four hours the "delicate situation" resulting from the resignations, and it was decided that the Government would remain in office "as there were enough Ministers left to carry on."

Lebanese Infiltrators Wound Constable

TIBERIAS, Monday. — Lebanese infiltrators opened fire on an Israel border patrol about midnight last night and wounded Constable Moshe Gutmann, 24.

After first aid at Bir'am he was taken to the Poriya Hospital and operated on. He is now reported to be out of danger.

Safad police, U.N. Observers and the Israel delegate to the Mixed Armistice Commission, Rav-Seren Siwan Teppner, followed the tracks of three men to the border which they crossed opposite Kfar Yaroun, a village 1.5 kms. inside the Lebanon, north of Bir'am. British rifle ammunition was found.

JORDAN ARMY GROUP BACK FROM BEIRUT

The Jordan military delegation returned to Amman yesterday from a three-day visit to Beirut where it discussed with Lebanese service chiefs co-ordination of the military efforts of the two countries, according to the Arab News Agency.

Izzat: Israel Economy Menace

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — The Egyptian newsman who has just returned from a visit to Israel, declared today that Israel is aiming, with American backing, at the economic domination of the Middle East, according to a report from Cairo.

Ibrahim Izzat, correspondent of the Cairo weekly "Rose el Yousef," said that the Arab boycott is essential for the protection of the Arabs against Israel dumping. He wrote that "the day Israel is permitted to smell the air in the Arab states" by the lifting of the boycott, she would start a dumping programme sufficient to kill any Arab local industry.

He described Israel industry as flourishing and expanding, largely supported by American capital. "All this greatness in Israel industry and this huge industrial effort point to one target — to pave the way for the economic domination of the Middle East. But this effort is not Israel's alone. It is really an American aim working through Israel."

Izzat wrote that "peace with Egypt is the hope, dream and target of every Israeli from Premier Ben-Gurion down. But this hope does not reduce Israel preparations for an offensive." There were wide-scale preparations for war and incessant military movements, he added.

Foreign Delegates Attend Opening of Citrus Exhibition

RISHON LE ZION, Monday. —The doors to the Citrus Exhibition here were opened today when the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, cut a blue and white ribbon at the entrance.

Flags of 15 Mediterranean citrus-growing countries fluttered over the entrance to the 55-dunam grounds. The exhibition is linked with the International Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers which began its deliberations in Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, this afternoon.

Designed by the Israel architect, Mr. Arieh Elhanani, the pavilions displaying fruit, flowers, other agricultural produce, machinery and diagrams are designed to demonstrate the development and new methods of citriculture in Israel, and serve as an international venue for commercial delegates from Mediterranean countries.

The exhibition was planned to enable Israel and foreign firms to exhibit their products, and to promote and exhibit Israel's agricultural produce.

Present at the inauguration ceremony this morning were the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. K. Loos, the Mayor of Rishon leZion, commercial attaches and delegates to the Citrus Congress.

Opens Ceremony

Mr. Y. Chorin, Director of the Citrus Marketing Board, opened the proceedings. He was followed by the Mayor of Rishon leZion, Mr. Moshe Gabin, who invited the guests to participate in his town's 75th anniversary celebrations. A flight of doves was released to the strains of a police band.

Leading up to the large central pavilion was a flower display by the Horticultural Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Carmel Oriental cellars, besides exhibiting their cognacs and liqueurs, offered glasses of wine for sale. Brightly coloured agricultural machinery of various types was also exhibited.

The central pavilion features, mainly citrus fruits, and many diagrams explaining the various enterprises and organisations that have aided the development of the local citrus industry. Shipping companies, packers and anti-pest manufacturers proudly proclaim their achievements.

Banking houses are also represented.

At a dinner in the Ramat Aviv Hotel tonight, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett greeted the Congress delegates in the name of the Government, and emphasized Israel's special interest in citriculture.

Mr. Sharett said that Israel was interested in growing more citrus and selling it, adding that this was an ambition no doubt shared by other countries represented at the Congress. The possibility of expansion depended on raising the standard of living of the populations of industrial countries and of the underdeveloped regions of the world. This, in turn, depended on diversion to peaceful purposes of funds used for armaments.

The Foreign Minister concluded his speech by saying: "Here, there are men and women of goodwill who came together from different climes and disparate cultures, united by an interest which is at once human and progressive. They are met in a country beset by perils resulting from irrational hatreds and prejudices. Their very meeting under such circumstances and for such a purpose is a manifestation of their faith in the triumph of peace and reason."

A four-man Soviet team of observers to the Congress arrived by Air France tonight. The team is headed by Mrs. Alexandra Ivanova of the Ministry of Agriculture. The other members are: Mr. A. Gogiberidze, Mr. Ivan Lemeshenko and Mrs. Lydia Koneva, interpreter.

Abba Lerner In The Post Today

The weekly economic section of The Jerusalem Post consists of four pages today and is devoted mainly to the International Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers.

The first of four articles on Israel Monetary Policies and The Wage Standard, by Prof. Abba Lerner, also appears.

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Tonight, at 8.30, at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv

Prof. Raymond Aron

French well-known political writer and member of "Le Figaro" Editorial Board, will speak in French on

"Ways and Means in Modern Diplomacy"

Midnight to 3 a.m.

Your date is at an eerie corner—Sha'arei Pinah on the main Meah Shearim Road. Your date is at the Yemenite Cabbalists' meeting place. The experience is unique—nowhere else in the world can you meet such dedicated souls, who in the small of the night read their prayers and delve into the mysteries of their Cabbalistic universe. A portrait of a sect—a scene you will cherish—an out-of-this-world reality that will remain with you forever. Well worth staying up all night to see.

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday morning received Mr. Chaim Lieberman, of the New York Yiddish daily paper, "Forward," and Mrs. Lieberman.

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Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett received Judge Dulaney, at his home, yesterday afternoon.

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The Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg, yesterday received Captain Joshua L. Goldberg, Senior Jewish Chaplain of the U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Goldberg.

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The Dutch Minister of Finance, Mr. J. A. Van de Kieft, and Mrs. Van de Kieft visited the Knesset yesterday and were received by the Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak.

Mr. Martin Rosenblueth, representative of the U.S. Treasury, was also received by Mr. Sprinzak yesterday.

Members of the Jerusalem Consular Corps yesterday morning toured Hadassah medical services in Jerusalem's Talpiot sha'ara, the Katamon quarter and Kiryat Yovel and the new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre site at Ein Karem at the invitation of the Jerusalem District Commissioner, Mr. S. B. Yeshaya. Later, they attended a luncheon at Hadassah's Ziv Hospital.

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Dr. N. Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation, toured the Jerusalem Corridor settlements of Nes Harim, Mevo Betar and Givat Ye'arim on Sunday. He was accompanied by Dr. Ra'anan Weitz, Director of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, and Mr. Matityahu Kahanowitz, Director of the Agency's Hills Region Department.

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Mayor Gershon Agron yesterday received Archbishop Yeghshe Derdarian, *locum tenens*, Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem, who was accompanied by Reverend Archimandrite Papken Abadian, Senior Vicar of the Armenian Church in Israel; and Reverend Archimandrite Hagop Vartamian, a member of the Holy Synod. They also paid a courtesy call on Mr. S. Yeshaya, the Jerusalem District Commissioner.

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Judge Lewis Goldberg and Mrs. Goldberg, Mr. Sidney Raab and Mrs. Raab visited the Weizmann Institute of Science on Sunday, and paid their respects at the grave of Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

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Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Justice of the Domestic Relations Court of the City of New York (retired), will lecture on "The Rights of Man in the United States of America" under the auspices of the Hebrew University at the Ratisbonne Building, Hall 73, at 5.30 p.m. today.

A reception for Judge Delaney was held at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon by the World Jewish Congress. Speakers were Dr. N. Goldmann, President of the Congress, and Dr. A. Tartakower, Chairman of the Israel Executive of the Congress.

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An exhibition of works by the Parisian artist, Zygmunt Schreter, was opened in the Tel Aviv Municipal Museum yesterday.

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At the 60th meeting of the Israel Oriental Society at the Hebrew University, Hillel House, at 8.30 p.m. today Professor S. D. Goitein will speak on "Thirty Years of the School of Oriental Studies." Dr. E. Ashtor, Lecturer in Moslem History, on "E. Levi-Provencal (1894-1956)" and Dr. H. Blanc, Assistant in Philology, on "J. Cantineau (1899-1956)".

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Professor T. Ozgue, of the Department of Archaeology in the University of Ankara, will lecture on "The Excavations at Kultepe, Turkey," under the auspices of the Hebrew University at the Terra Sancta Building, Hall 32, at 5.30 p.m. today.

•

Mr. A. Melchon, chief of the Agricultural Division of U.S.O.M., will address the Ashkelon Rotary Club at 8.30 p.m. today on "Aspects of Israel Agriculture."

•

Mr. Benjamin Cooper, noted American industrialist, will deliver a public lecture on "Reorganising Israel Industry to Meet World Markets" at 8.15 p.m. today, Tuesday, May 22 in lecture hall 80 of the Technion, Haifa.

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The I.P.O. Management regrets to announce that owing to an injury to her right hand, the pianist Mme Nadia Eitingon-Reichert will not be able to appear as the soloist at the concert being given in Tel Aviv on May 26 on the occasion of the Citrus Growers Congress. The programme has therefore been changed to works by Prokefieff, Rossini, Haydn and Brahms. Maestro Giulini will conduct as announced.

•

A Tourist Forum will be held at 8.30 tonight at the Jerusalem WIZO Club, Rehov Hahavatselet. The team will be composed of Mr. Y. Beham, Mr. Moshe Tov, Miss Golda Zimmerman and Mr. Michael Elkina. Mr. T. R. Lurie will be the Moderator.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post May 22, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the Deputy President (Justice Cheshin), Justices Landau and Witkon.

Raphael Rosenzweig, Appellant, v. 1. Etzem Co. Ltd. 2. Custodian of Enemy Property, Respondents (C.A. 180/54).

Land belonging to Rumanian Jew sold as Enemy Property

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court (Judge Zeltner) delivered on April 26, 1954 (C.C. 813/50).

Raphael Rosenzweig, the appellant, became a co-owner of a plot of land in Tel Aviv in 1935. While he was still in Rumania, in 1942, his property was vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property by order of the High Commissioner, in accordance with Section 9 of the Trading With the Enemy Ordinance, 1939. In 1948 two-thirds of the plot were sold by the other two co-owners to the Etzem Co., who made an offer for the remaining third to the Custodian. Their offer was accepted and Mr. Rosenzweig's share of the land was sold to the company for IL3,864. The latter erected a building on the whole plot.

In July 1950, Mr. Rosenzweig arrived in Israel from Rumania and applied to the Tel Aviv District Court for a declaratory judgment to the effect that the Custodian had not been entitled to sell his property to the company and that the transfer effected in the Land Registry Office was therefore invalid. He based his claims mainly on the argument that the managers of the company had known at the time the sale was made that he was alive and that he had a brother in Israel and had deliberately concealed this information from the Custodian. Judge Zeltner found that neither the managers of the company nor the officials of the Custodian had known this fact but that they themselves had been misled by the owners of the remaining two-thirds of the plot into thinking that Mr. Rosenzweig was dead. Despite this fact, he held, the sale had been lawful.

In the appeal against the legal implications of this decision, Mr. Shaiyer and Mr. Meridor appeared for the appellant, Mr. Shinfeld for the first respondent and Mr. Kwart, Deputy State Attorney, for the second respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, dealt with each of the appellant's Counsel's arguments in turn, considering firstly the question as to whether it had been permissible for the Custodian to regard the appellant as an "enemy", in view of the judgment given in H.C. 57/49. He distinguished the latter judgment from the case under consideration and held that there was no doubt that in the present case the property had been lawfully vested in the Custodian. The next question to be decided, therefore, was whether it had also been lawfully transferred by the latter.

The appellant had argued, continued Justice Landau, that the task of the Custodian was to act as trustee of enemy property and hold it in safe-keeping until he could return it to its lawful owners after the end of hostilities. The answer to this argument lay not in paragraph 5 of the Trading With the Enemy (Custodian) Order, 1939, as held by Judge Zeltner, but in Section 9 of the Ordinance, which empowers the Minister of Finance to make rules.

After analysing Section 9 and referring to two English precedents, Justice Landau concluded that Section 9 (1) (d) (i) allows the Minister of Finance to order the sale of enemy property and that, in some instances, the very sale of property is the best means of safeguarding the interests of the owner. In the present case, for example, he pointed out, the Custodian had chosen to sell the appellant's share rather than go through the tedious process of partitioning the property amongst the three co-owners which would eventually have necessitated selling it, possibly at a disadvantageous price. The fact that the value of the money had deteriorated and the prices had consequently risen steeply after 1948 making that obtained by the Custodian out of all keeping with the value of the property today, was, after all, not the fault of the Custodian.

Turning next to the appellant's alternative argument — that the direction to sell the land had been given by the Auditor-General and not by the Minister of Finance, as required by the Ordinance — Justice Landau held that the District Court had erred in dismissing this argument on the basis of Section 21 of the Interpretation Ordinance which, he said, was not appropriate to the occasion, since this section deals with someone appointed to fill the place of an office-holder, but does not refer to the powers delegated to less senior officials while their senior is still in occupation of his office. Likewise, said Justice Landau, the English precedent on which Judge Zeltner relied was inapplicable to the case under consideration, since while implied delegation of powers is sometimes necessary because of the ramifications of the administrative set-up in our days, there is an element of uncertainty about it unsuited to the nature of transfers of property, which demands a clear and explicit definition of powers. But, continued Justice Landau, in fact there was no need to resort to general principles in the present case, since Section 12 of the Ordinance empowers the Minister to delegate authority to carry out any of the provisions of the Ordinance to any other person. And, in any case, he agreed with Judge Zeltner that as the Auditor-General had informed the Custodian that he was acting on behalf of the Minister, it must be presumed that this was so until the presumption is rebutted — which the appellant had not attempted to do.

In dismissing the appellant's final argument, Justice Landau said that it was true that the Custodian had not appeared in person before the Registrar of Land when the transfer of the property was made and that custom based, it would seem, on the old Ottoman laws demands the physical presence of both parties for the purpose of identification and in order to ensure that the transfer is volitional. In the present case, the Custodian had signed the transfer deeds in his own office and they were subsequently brought to the Registration Office by one of his officials. His identity and desire to transfer the property were, however, never in any doubt. Therefore, held Justice Landau, the technical omission on the part of the Custodian was not sufficient to invalidate the whole transaction.

In conclusion, Justice Landau expressed his regrets that the appellant was forced to lose his property through no fault of his own. The appeal was dismissed without costs.

Judgment given on May 17, 1956.

ANOTHER U.S. SHIP CALLS AT HAIFA

HAIFA, Monday. — A destroyer of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, the Glennon, arrived for a three-day call this morning. Her crew of about 200 men will tour the country with Sightseeing Ltd. She is the sixth vessel of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to call at Haifa recently.

U.S. Planes May Soon Fly to USSR

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The Soviet Union is negotiating to allow U.S. civil airliners to fly scheduled services to Moscow, informed sources said here recently.

Pan-American World Airways, the airline likely to be most closely affected, said that "as of today there is no formal agreement." But an official spokesman of the airline said "We are the 'certified' carrier to fly to Moscow if and when authorization is granted."

The spokesman explained that "certified" meant that the Civil Aeronautics Board had laid down a world pattern for existing and projected routes for various U.S. airlines at a conference in 1945. Pan-American had drawn what was termed the "central" route to Moscow by way of Warsaw. Another airline, which had since merged with Pan-American, had drawn the "northern" route by way of Scandinavia.

Two Imprisoned In French Spy Trial

PARIS, Monday (UP). — A military tribunal yesterday sentenced two men to jail and acquitted two others on charges of passing secret military information to unauthorized persons during the Indo-China war.

Roger Labrusse, a former member of the civil service staff attached to the National Defence Committee, was sentenced to six years. Rene Turpin, former secretary of Jean Francois Mons, was given a four-year term while Mons, one-time Secretary of the Defence Committee, and journalist Andrew Baranes were acquitted.

The trial attracted widespread attention as former Prime Ministers and Cabinet Ministers were called upon to testify.

Arab League Meeting Said 'Disappointment'

The latest conference of the Arab League Political Committee, which closed in Damascus on Saturday night after a day and a half of deliberations, was a great disappointment to Arab hopes, "Falastin," the Old City daily, wrote editorially yesterday.

There was nothing in the main resolutions adopted by the Committee to deter France in her cruel suppression of the Algerian nationalists. "What is happening in Algeria is not diplomatic tomfoolery which can be halted by diplomatic means at the U.N.," the paper said. The meeting proved itself another link in the long chain of failures recorded by the League and its committees, it commented.

7 DIE, 23 INJURED IN INDIAN RAIL CRASH

RAJKOT SAWASHTRA STATE, Western India, Monday (Reuter). — Seven persons were killed and 23 injured—five seriously—when the Rajkot-Jamnagar mail train was derailed Saturday night near here.

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JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—

1) Lithographs by Pablo Picasso. 2) Books by the Printer Maurice Jacobs, Philadelphia. 3) Jewish Painters of the Paris School; 4) Industrial art of the Art Directors Club. Exhibit of the Month: Wooden Shield of Trobiand, from the Museum's Samuel Dubtner collection. Besalel, 9-1, 3-6.

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch, 9-1, 3-5.

1) Oil paintings and drawings by M. Bernstein, A. Braunstein and Z. Milstein. 2) Selected Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem. 3) Jerusalem Artists Gallery. Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.

1) Permanent Exhibition of "Conquest of the Desert"; 2) Hatzor finds in the Entrance Hall. Conquest of the Desert ground, 10-1, 4-6.

Oils, gouaches and drawings by Efim Rogertemberg. Sculptures by David Malkin. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6.

Photography by Bettina Oppenheimer "Tsavta" Club, 38 King George Ave. Open daily from 4-10 p.m.

• Film Shows:—

Israel Films — Keren Hayesod. 11.30 a.m.

• Tours:—

Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Air conditioned.

• Theatre:—

Cameri, "The War of the Sons of Light and Darkness," New Cameri Hall, 8 (in honour of Dr Nahum Goldmann).

Ohel, "Heroes on the Home Front," 8.

Habimah, "A View from the Bridge," 8

Do-Re-Mi, "Money, Money, Money," Z.O.A. House

• Exhibitions:—

1) "New Horizons"; 2) From the Museum's Collection. Museum, 10-1 and 4-7 weekdays, and 10-1 on Fridays and Saturdays.

Z.O.A. House from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Paintings and Drawings on a "Sailor's Scrapbook" and "Scenes from War for Independence" by S. Weintraub.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:—

Opening by Mr. T. Kollek. Exhibition of examples of a new form of Arts and Crafts "Intonoe," invented and created by Dr. Alexander Winogradow, New York. Museum, Town Hall, 6.

RAMAT GAN

• Jazz:—

Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra. 7.15 and 9.15. Ziratron.

RAMLE

• Theatre:—

Ohel, "Eldorado," 8.

KIRYAT HAIM

Cameri, "The Good Soul of Suchuan," 8.

KFAR ATA

• Dance:—

Inbal "Yemenite Wedding." Amphi.

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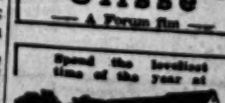

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 349, 31.5 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 p.m. 12.00 Midnight. Arabic Programme, (including news):—8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m. 6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R), 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon." The Four Aces. 12.30 Music for two pianos. 12.50 Light Music (R). 1.45 From Dan to Eilat. 2.30 Close Down. 4.00 Hospital Programme. 4.30 Agricultural Programme. 4.40 Vocal Recital by D. Drorit. Works by Donizetti Puccini and Benedikt. 5.00 Language Corner. 5.15 Youth Corner. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 The Week in the UN. 7.30 Haifa Programme. 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "In the Far East." 9.15 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: H. Freudenthal. Soloist: A. Lasanne. Karl Andersen: Chamber Symphony; Mozart: Motet "Exsultate Jubilate"; Beethoven: Music from "Egmont." 10.45 Short Story. 11.00 "The Search Truth." 11.30 Light Music, played by famous Symphony Orchestras: The London Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: J. Krips. 11.30 Dance Music (R). 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
397, 480, 223, 214, 43.9 & 31.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew Lessons for Ulpanim. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Persian. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ISRON LAGOLA (32.3 M): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 News. 6.40 From the Federation. 6.45 "From the academic world." 7.00 New recordings by the Kol Zion Choir.

11.15 p.m. News. 11.35 "On the Spot." 11.50 New Recordings by the Kol Zion Choir. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 223 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical Mosaic 7.30 "Bow and Arrow." 8.00 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "Encore." 9.00 News. 9.15 "Requests Programme." 10.00 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.42, 25.53, 31.32 M.): 7.30-800 p.m. News, News Talk, Arts Chronicle, Dance Music.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Problem Poser

Somebody once defined an expert as an ordinary fellow away from home. But this formulation could hardly be applied to 51-year-old Prof. Edward M. Bernstein, who is here for three weeks to advise the Bank of Israel. For it was only after he won his spurs in his native America that he went on to give advice to the Philippines, India and Brazil.

Prof. Bernstein anticipated many of my questions even before they left my mouth.

No, he had not come to Israel with any preconceived notions — "nobody admits to having preconceived notions," he added with a smile. But neither had he come completely ignorant of Israel's problems.

Not a Zionist but with a soft spot for Israel, Prof. Bernstein has not only followed Israel's economic progress by reading, but he has also discussed the country's problems with many of our officials who have visited the U.S.

Prof. Bernstein studied at the University of Chicago and at Harvard. Although he did well in economics from the beginning, it seemed for a time that he might become a lawyer or a journalist. In fact for three summers he worked as a copy boy on the old "New York World." Even today, he does a "fearful amount" of writing.

All of it is on economic subjects — "the only thing I know anything about." An article of his on "Inflation and Economic Development," originally published in the staff paper of the International Monetary Fund, where Prof. Bernstein is Director of Research, is reprinted in the Israel "Economic Quarterly" for May. It has also been translated into French, Spanish and Portuguese.

The "professor" title was earned at the University of North Carolina. Dr. Bernstein taught there for ten years after a brief spell at De Pauw University in Indiana "where I learned all the Methodist hymns."

Washington Ladder

In 1940 he left North Carolina to serve as an economic adviser in the Treasury Department. It took him only a few years to climb up the ladder and become Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury — Mr. Fred M. Vinson, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

While with the Treasury, Prof. Bernstein served as one of the midwives at the birth of both the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Both of these were created at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944, where Bernstein served as executive secretary and chief technical adviser to the U.S. delegation.

So it was not surprising that when he was offered the chance of becoming research director of the International Monetary Fund, Prof. Bernstein did not hesitate to relinquish the "fancy title" of Assistant to the Secretary for a chance to do some important new work — at a higher salary, by the way.

The Bernsteins have three children and live in Chevy Chase, Maryland, the "civil servants' suburb" of Washington. In addition to his business's avocations of reading and writing, Prof. Bernstein is an amateur oil painter.

Although he gave up full-time teaching, he still manages to give 12 seminars a year in the U.S. and he has continued the tradition in Jerusalem, where he has "hardly been able to keep my mouth closed" since his arrival last week. His seminars here have been mainly on research techniques.

I asked Professor Bernstein why he was especially qualified to diagnose Israel's economic ills. He answered that he has a knack of recognizing the peculiarities of a given country.

Economic Factors

And it's the differences that count, he says. If it was the similarities that were important, then anybody could be an expert.

There are two economic factors which make Israel unique, Prof. Bernstein feels. The first is the large numbers of immigrants, most of whom do not come ready to be fitted into the economy. And the second is the massive support Israel receives from abroad.

Israel's basic economic problem is how to create a self-supporting State while maintaining high productivity and stability and avoiding the inflation which generally accompanies a developing economy, Prof. Bernstein says.

And where do the experts fit in? No expert can solve Israel's problems — or that of any other country. All the expert can do is open up the problem. That in itself is of utmost importance because there is always the danger of a nation fighting the wrong problems.

But the expert does not make policy and for that reason he cannot solve the problems. That can be done only by the Government.

ARYAH RUBINSTEIN

Dembitz Fund Gives $1,500 to H.U.

The trustees of the Florence de Haas Dembitz Memorial Fund in the U.S. have made a gift of $1,500 to the Hebrew University, to be used as a revolving fund for the assistance of worthy students in the Law Faculty.

Mrs. Dembitz was the daughter of the late Jacob de Haas of New York, one of the founders of the Zionist movement in the U.S. She was a practising lawyer in Washington at the time of her death in 1955 and an active member of the American Friends of the Hebrew University. Her husband, Mr. Lewis N. Dembitz, is attached to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

The Memorial Fund was set up by Mrs. Dembitz's friends, and the gift for the University was presented by the chairman of the trustees, Mr. Max Tendler, to Ambassador Eban at the Israel Embassy in Washington.

JAPAN COMMUNISTS REINSTATE SEVEN

TOKYO, Monday (Reuter). — The Japanese Communist Party has reinstated seven party members dismissed from the party for "anti-Stalinist activities."

One of them is Mr. Shigeru Kamiyaka, former member of the Central Committee, according to the party newspaper "Akahata."

'Pravda' Hits U.S. On Disarmament

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — "Pravda" said yesterday that Russia's decision to cut forces by 1,200,000 men had shown the world that it was "high time to pass from words to deeds" in disarmament.

The paper said that official and public circles in almost all countries believed in the Soviet Union's sincere intention to ease international tension, but only in the U.S. certain high-placed officials disliked the Soviet move.

"American statesmen and military leaders appear before all the world as almost the only vehement opponents of disarmament, not counting the West German revenge seekers.

"By their hasty and too straightforward condemnation of the Soviet Union's constructive measures on disarmament, the American representatives have simply exposed no one but themselves," the article declared.

SIHANOUK, — Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, who is going to visit the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Spain, had an hour's talk yesterday with Premier Nehru when he stopped in New Delhi on his way to Paris.

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U.K. Labour Under Yugoslav Fire

BELGRADE, Monday (Reuter). — The President of the Yugoslav Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Veljko Vlahovic, yesterday criticized the Secretary of the British Labour Party, Mr. Morgan Phillips, for alleged attempts to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy.

In an article in the official newspaper, "Borba," Vlahovic commented on a "confidential" letter Phillips had sent to President Tito, in which the Briton had allegedly ignored every aspect of Socialist construction in Yugoslavia. Instead, he had interested himself exclusively in the fate of Milovan Djilas, former Yugoslav Vice-President and member of the Politburo purged for his pro-Western ideas.

In the course of his criticism of Phillips and of the British Labour Party as a whole, Vlahovic said that Yugoslavs were unhappy to note "a certain apathy and [illegible] resignation" towards [illegible] man tragedies as th[illegible] enacted on Cyprus.

That Yugoslav public opinion was united in condemning the deportation of Archbishop Makarios, not to mention the hangings on Cyprus.

Meanwhile, in London, Earl Clement Attlee, former Labour Prime Minister, yesterday called for a new start in trying to solve the Cyprus problem.

In a letter published in the "Observer," Earl Attlee wrote that Britain was losing the substance of her position for "the shadow of illusory defence advantages" in both Cyprus and in Singapore. When the leaders of a national movement are deported or imprisoned, the result is always a resort to violence. Leadership passes to the extremists and murderers are regarded as heroes, Earl Attlee wrote.

Czechs Ordain New Church Metropolitan

PRAGUE, Monday (Reuter). — A new Metropolitan of the Orthodox Church in Czechoslovakia was ordained here yesterday at a solemn, colourful ceremony in a church where seven Czech patriot-assassins of Rheinhardt Heydrich, war-time Nazi "Protector of Bohemia," died 14 years ago.

Bearded bishops and priests in black, white, blue, purple and gold copes and surplices and tall, brimless hats and crowns heard Jan, former Bishop of Zatec, proclaimed Metropolitan in Prague's Cathedral of Cyril and Methodius.

The new Metropolitan is the religious head of about 400,000 members of the Orthodox Church in Czechoslovakia.

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Cinemas

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At 2.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ADNON: Never Say Goodbye. 2nd week.
EDEN: Moon Fleet.
EDISON: East of Eden. 3rd. week.
ORION: Nana, 2nd week. Matinees: Hansel and Gretel. 2nd week.
ORZIL: The Kentuckian. 2nd week.
ORNA: The Lieutenant Wore Skirts.
RON: The Divided Heart.
STUDIO: Laughter in Paradise. 5th week.
TEL OR: "La Vie d'un Homme Honnete."
ZION HALL: "Pecato che sia una Canaglia."

TEL AVIV

At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ARMON DAVID: "Le Dernier Pont."
ESTHER: Interrupted Melody. 5th week.
ORION: East of Eden. 9th week.
SHDEROTH: Julius Caesar.
TAMAR: "Le Feu dans la Peau." 3rd week. Also Matinees.
TCHELETH: Picnic. 9th week.
YARON: Ulisse. 4th week

HAIFA

MAY: The Bridges of Toko-Ri. 2nd week.
ORIAH: "Les Enfants de l'Amour."
ORION: To Hell and Back. 6th week.
ATZMON: Love Me or Leave Me.
PEER: "Les Amants du Tage."
GAL OR: Caged Woman. Matinees: People against O'Hara
AMPHITHEATRE: The Deep Blue Sea. 2nd week.
ORAH: Not as a Stranger. 2nd week.
ARMON: Summer Wind. 2nd week.
EN DOR: Botany Bay.
ORLY: People Will Talk.

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Notices to the Public

Ministry of Education and Culture

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1. The following goods are offered for sale:
   A) Lentils 40 sacks weighing approximately 4 tons
   B) Pulse 3 sacks weighing approximately 240 kg.
   C) Vetch 6 sacks weighing approximately 500 kg.
2. Merchandise can be viewed during working hours at the General Bonded Warehouse and Cold Storage Ltd., 20 Rehov Hanamal, Haifa.
3. The successful bidder will not be able to withdraw his bid on the grounds that he did not see nor sufficiently examine the merchandise.
4. The successful bidder must remove the above merchandise within one week from the confirmation of the sale.
5. The tender should be accompanied by a bank draft or guarantee amounting to 10% of the value of the bid. The draft of guarantee must be valid for one month from the day it is submitted.
6. The bid should be submitted in a double envelope marked "Tender No. 7/56 for the sale of legumes in the Haifa Bonded Warehouses," and should be placed in the Tender Box of the Supply Section of the Property Dept./Custodian of Absentee Property, Room 26, No. 10 Rehov 202, Jaffa, during regular working hours.
7. The deadline for submitting bids is June 1, 1956, 12 noon.
8. The Property Dept./Custodian of Absentee Property is not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

Custodian for Absentee Property.

Haifa Customs House TENDER

1. Offers are invited for the purchase of the following items:
   A. FOR THE LOCAL MARKET
   Tender 40/56 1,054 ballpoint pens, 1,000 bulbs for bicycle lights
   Tender 41/56 300 metres of different cotton materials
   Tender 42/56+60 packages of vibrators (radio parts)
   Tender 43/56 2,000 metres of cotton materials
   Tender 44/56 4,000 jars of face cream, 417 bottles of face cream
   Tender 45/56 Carpenter's tools
   Tender 46/56 1,075 different watches
   Tender 47/56 20 electric saws for metal work.
   B. FOR EXPORT ONLY
   Tender 48/56 sewing machines in 250 crates
2. The goods listed in Tender 40-41-42-46/56 are stored in Warehouse A of the Customs House.
   The goods listed in Tender 43-44/56 are stored in Warehouse 11, Haifa Port.
   The goods listed in Tender 44-45/56 are stored in the Levant Bonded Warehouses, Blocks 438/53, 1226/52, 1228/53, 1223/53, 1224/53, 1221/52.
3. The above merchandise may be viewed at the above warehouses until May 24, 1956, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.
4. Offers should be submitted on Tender Forms available at the Customs House Officials in charge of the above warehouses, or at the Sales Department of the Customs House, and should be enclosed in a sealed envelope. Offers should be marked with the tender number and must be accompanied by a bank draft payable to Haifa Customs Collector, in the amount of 10% of the value of the bid.
5. The successful bidder must pay Purchase Tax labels on his own account before removing the merchandise.
6. Bidders for export items must base their bids on foreign currency exchange. Successful bidders for export must sign a contract with the Director of Customs and Excise which will stipulate details concerning the exporting of the merchandise and the transfer of payment.
7. Offers must be placed in the Tender Box, Room 3, Haifa Customs House.
8. The deadline for submitting bids, for items offered on the local market, is May 24, 1956, 12 noon.
9. The deadline for submitting bids, for items offered for export (Tender 48/56), is June 30, 1956.
10. I am not bound to accept the highest or any bid.

A. SELA, Customs Collector

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair with slight rise in temperature.

	A	B	C	D
Mt Cana'an	29	13	30	26
Tiberias	36	16	33	34
Haifa Port	60	18	34	26
Natanya	62	15	26	26
Tel Aviv Kirya	63	13	26	27
Tel Aviv Port	75	16	28	24
Lydda Airport	58	13	30	29
Jerusalem	46	13	25	26
Beersheba	48	10	28	30
Sdom	60	—	42	34
Eilat	13	20	32	35

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Uruguay's new Minister to Israel, Dr. Pedro Mario de Lorenzo, and Mrs. de Lorenzo; a group of WIZO members from Great Britain, to attend the first anniversary celebrations of the Jerusalem WIZO Babies Home in the new buildings at Beit Hakerem.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Director of the Armistice Affairs Division in the Foreign Ministry, to New York where he will advise the Israel U.N. delegation during the forthcoming Security Council meeting on Mr. Dag Hammarskjold's report; Dr. S. Levenberg, Jewish Agency representative in Great Britain, to London, after participating in the Zionist Congress; Mr. Shalom Ben-Horin, the Jerusalem journalist, for a six-week European lecture tour; Mr. Y. Sahar, Inspector General of Police, for Vienna, to attend the International Convention dealing with police affairs.

• • •

A SHEEP-SHEARING festival was held in Nir Yitzhak in the Negev yesterday. The shepherds of seven Negev settlements brought 2,500 sheep to be shorn.

• • •

PETAH TIKVA'S 1956-57 Budget with revenue of IL. 3,011,000 and expenditure of IL.3,132,000 was ratified by the Municipal Council on Sunday night.

• • •

FOUR CHILDREN from Jerusalem's Shama'a quarter who were taken to Hadassah Hospital on Saturday after having eaten rat poison given them by a 14-year-old boy, were sent home yesterday after no complications had developed.

• • •

THE OFFICES of the Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board have been moved to 6 Rehov Ibn Ezra, Rehavia, Jerusalem.

Locust Attack Slowed Down Slightly

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — The locust attack on Nir Yitzhak and Mivtahim was slightly slowed down today after spraying by the Chim-Avir plane was resumed. The pilot, who had been called up for Army reserve duty yesterday was released today and made up for his absence by making nine flights. Ground spraying machines were also used.

The pests succeeded in penetrating Revivim and its vegetable garden and caused some damage. They bypassed 40 anti-locust workers who were spreading bait of poisoned bran by hand.

New swarms from the Rafah area made their way towards Gvulot, Hatzerim and Tse'elim today.

The anti-locust campaign which has now been waged for nearly three weeks is causing a heavy strain on the men and giving them little sleep.

Law Proposed On Key Money

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Legislation to safeguard tenants' interests in the matter of key money was proposed today by the National Tenants Defence Organization.

There is no law at present, but the general practice is that the outgoing tenants receive two-thirds of the key money paid by the new occupants and the landlord gets the balance.

At a Press conference today, representatives of the Organization suggested legislation to the effect that a tenant who leaves a dwelling within two years after paying key money, should get all the key money paid by his successor and the landlord nothing. Tenants moving after three to five years should get 90 per cent. The landlord's share should then progressively increase, it was proposed. *(Itim)*

HERUT, G.Z. RESUMING TALKS ON MERGER

TEL AVIV, Monday. — General Zionist and Herut leaders next week will resume their negotiations for a possible merger between the two parties. Talks were interrupted shortly before the Zionist Congress during the duration of which both sides sought the opinion of their supporters from abroad.

It is understood that neither the General Zionists nor the Revisionists outside Israel have any definite view on the subject. No decision is expected before August when top political personalities from abroad will be here again for the General Zionist Council.

Dori Asks Privileges for Teachers

HAIFA, Monday. — A call to the Government and to other public bodies to grant special status to the teaching staff in Israel's institutions of higher learning was sounded today by Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori, President of the Technion, in his report to the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Technology. Rav-Aluf Dori warned that the future of Israel will depend upon the nature of the higher education and training received by the young people of the country and that the responsibility for such education falls upon the shoulders of university educators.

"We must demand that the scientists and technologists who are devoting themselves to the education of our younger generation in the institutions of higher learning must receive from the proper authorities of the Government a privileged status — and I do not hesitate to repeat the word privileged," the Technion President told members of the Board.

"This special status should find expression in the means for these people to live decently without any relationship to other agencies and without seeking a formula of parity with other occupations. The educator in a university cannot be compared with personnel in any other field. We should not forget that we expect from our teachers more than guidance and professional training. We are concerned also with their ability to stimulate in the students the intellectual and emotional attitudes which will promote their interests, their tendencies, their desires and their ideals," he declared.

Continuing his report, Rav-Aluf Dori declared that special priorities must also be given to the institutions of higher learning in respect to their other needs — in construction of new buildings, laboratories, acquisition of scientific and technological equipment and purchase of scientific literature.

"A state which recognizes the paramount value of science and technology as fundamental to the economic, social and security aspects of its national life does not hesitate to give a privileged status to the institutions of higher learning. We believe that in our State there is need and justification for such a status, even more than in any other country," he said.

COALITION AGREED TO AGUDA ON EXECUTIVE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The addition of Mr. Hillel Liberman (Agudat Yisrael) to the Jerusalem Municipal Council's Executive is in line with the coalition agreement, Mr. Moshe Baram, Municipal Councillor, and Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, said yesterday in Jerusalem.

He was commenting on reports that the addition of an Orthodox councillor would cancel out the labour majority in the Municipal Council.

Mr. Baram pointed out that the agreement provided for equal representation of Orthodox and labour councillors on the Executive, the policy-making body. Only strife among the Orthodox councillors themselves had delayed the appointment of one of their members to the post that had been vacant since the coalition was formed, he said.

'Tech' Board Gets Progress Reports

HAIFA, Monday. — Progress reports on the development of the new Technion City on Mount Carmel, submitted to the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Technion today, revealed that five buildings have already been completed and that five more are in advanced stages of construction. Over 400 students of engineering and architecture have already been transferred to the new grounds.

Members of the International Board of Governors of the Technion from the United States, England and Israel began a three-day session this morning to hear reports on the activities of the institute and make plans for the coming year.

Further indication of the development of the Technion was seen in the announcement regarding the opening of new facilities this year. Among these are laboratories in Soil Mechanics, Road Testing, Machine Tools, Solid State Physics, Solar Radiation, Nuclear Physics, Food Technology and Industrial Microbiology.

For the first time this year, students have been accepted in the Department of Aeronautical Engineering and final steps taken for the completion of the facilities in this area, including the supersonic wind tunnel, the general aeronautical laboratory, and the aircraft structure and materials laboratory.

More Teachers

Together with an increase in the student body, which today totals over 1,800 in the undergraduate and post-graduate division, not including the affiliated technical high school, there has been an increase in the teaching staff which now numbers 360, a 21 per cent rise over the previous year. Yet the report of the Dean of Students showed that of 828 applicants for admission to the freshman year, only 332 were accepted, largely for lack of space.

One report indicated a large increase in the number of students enrolled in the graduate school. There are at present 98 students working toward their Master of Science degree and 24 preparing for a doctorate.

Other reports received by the Board of Governors included those from the Technical High School and from the Israel Technion Society. Enrolment in the Technical High School was 626 this year, a decline from the previous year. It was announced that the construction of the new Alexander Konoff Technical High School will get under way shortly. When completed, the new school is expected to provide for 1,250 pupils who will receive technical training together with a full academic education.

The Israel Technion Society reported on increased assistance received last year from various branches of industry in the country. Dr. A. Biram, Chairman of the Board of Governors, has also served as head of the operational committee for fund-raising in Israel.

Fire Destroys Half Of Cattle Ranch Pasture

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Monday. — The fire which raged on the pastures of the Karei Deshe cattle ranch on Saturday destroyed 10,000 dunams out of the total 23,000 dunams of grassland, it is reported. Fortunately, the pastures had already been grazed, so that the damage is relatively limited. Some 150 local residents, firemen and police fought the flames and rounded up the stampeding cattle. One calf which lagged behind because of a sprained leg was attacked and devoured by jackals.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a burning cigarette butt thrown away by motorists. Only a week ago, the Karei Deshe managers warned the Public Works Department against the fire risks to their pastures and asked for the weeds along their highway to be cleared up as a safety measure. It was said that nothing had been done.

Agency Decides On Portfolios

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An agreement in principle on the distribution of portfolios in the Jewish Agency Executive was reached by the Executive yesterday. Final authorization is expected this morning when the body meets again.

According to the agreement the distribution is:

- D. Levi Eshkol heads the Settlement Department,
- Mr. Zalman Shazar—the Department for Education and Culture in the Diaspora,
- Dr. G. Josephthal—the Treasury,
- Dr. Josephthal and Mr. Y. Braginsky—the Absorption Department,
- Mr. S. L. Shragai—Immigration Department,
- Mr. D. Beit-Arye — Department of Religious Education in the Diaspora, and the Department of Administration,
- Mr. M. Grossman—External Relations Department,
- Mr. L. Dolchin — Economic Department,
- Mr. Abe Harman—Information Department,
- Mr. Moshe Kol—Youth Aliya Department and Associate Treasurer,
- Mr. Z. Lurie—Organization Department.

Also chosen were a seven-man committee of the Executive for activities in Israel, headed by Mr. Grossman, and a seven-man committee for activities abroad headed by Mr. Shazar.

The President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, opened the meeting with a eulogy of Dr. A. Nissan, former Minister to the Scandinavian countries, who died last week.

It is learned that the General Zionists will have one member in the three-man Directorate of Keren Hayesod.

The party's demand that the chairmanship of the Companies Bureau (which deals with those companies in which the Jewish Agency has shares) be given to Mr. Grossman, will be taken up at the Executive's meeting today.

Nazareth Not Building Shelters

The Municipal Council of Nazareth has informed the Ministry of Interior that it does not intend to build shelters.

Although Ministry sources refused to comment on the reason for this step, it is learned that Nazareth does not believe that it will be bombed or shelled if Israel is attacked.

A Ministry spokesman stated that the Ministry had offered Nazareth the same financial aid (50 per cent of the cost of the shelters) that had been allocated to other cities to build shelters.

In Jerusalem, primary school headmasters are now receiving bundles of an 80-page Haga (Civil Defence) booklet giving instructions on steps to be taken in the event of an emergency.

No Institution To Care for Prostitute

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A Magistrate imposed a token sentence upon a 19-year-old prostitute today, holding that the young woman needed to be put into an institution but that there was none to take her. The prisoner had pleaded guilty to a charge of performing an indecent act in a public place.

The Magistrate, Dr. E. Selikson, said that the evidence of the Probation Officer showed that the accused was feeble-minded.

He noted that the Givat Shemesh home for the mentally retarded would not admit her because she was a prostitute. The Zofia institution for delinquents would not take her because of her mental condition.

A prison sentence would neither benefit society nor the accused, who has already served a number of prison sentences, Dr. Selikson held.

He sentenced the young woman to a day in prison so that her file could be closed.

Egged Workers Strike in Haifa For 'Milk and Money'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Monday. — Public transport was hardly hampered when 510 employees and 150 apprentices of Egged in the Northern District, among them garage workers, cashiers and clerks, went on a warning strike for "milk and money" from 10 a.m. to 12 noon today. The issue was the workers' milk ration and the payment of holiday allowances to new employees.

Veteran workers have been receiving half a litre to one litre of milk daily according to their type of work, but Egged claims that the milk was not drunk on the spot, but taken home "for the family." The management therefore wanted to cut the quantity to two glasses. The Labour Council appointed a commission to deal with the "milk question" and it proposed dividing the whole quantity of milk so that it would benefit all workers. Egged refused, claiming that this would give everybody less than one glass a day, would not cover the needs of workers exposed to gases and to acid fumes, and would eventually raise the overall quantity.

Holiday Allowances

As for holiday allowances, they were paid twice a year in the Northern District, but only once a year (and at a lower rate) in the South. Egged would maintain the old payments to veterans, but wanted to put 25 new employees on the same level as those in the South. The Labour Council also authorized the strike in the interest of all future employees.

The management's spokesman said today that the Trade Union Council in Tel Aviv told the Haifa Labour Council yesterday to cancel the strike. The conflict would now be brought before a higher Histadrut authority.

The Labour Council version differs not only in its views, but also in its presentation of the facts. The total quantity of milk would not have to be increased at all under its reform proposal. Egged had flatly refused to give holiday payment to the new employees. The Council said nothing about a cancellation order from Tel Aviv.

At a meeting held during the strike the employees resolved to seek Labour Council permission for a full-scale strike if the management did not meet their demands by Thursday. The public did not suffer today, as the warning strike was not held during the rush hours. Only 30 Chaussons, which carry cashiers, had to be replaced by other buses.

ISRAEL MOBILE SHOW OPENS IN CHICAGO

The first mobile Israel exhibition was opened in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, yesterday, an official announcement said. The exhibition was opened by the Mayor, Mr. R. Reilly, in the presence of a distinguished audience, including the Governor of Illinois and representatives of banks and industrial concerns. The exhibition will remain in Chicago until May 28.

THE FORTNIGHTLY convoy went up to Mount Scopus yesterday accompanied by 15 visitors from Hadassah and the Hebrew University.

Knesset Sends to Committee Bill on 2 Deputy Ministers

By ARYAH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The appointment of a second Deputy Minister of Education moved a step closer to reality yesterday when the Knesset passed to the Legislation Committee a bill amending the Law of Transition (Small Constitution) by authorizing Ministers to name two Deputies.

Mr. M. Unna of Hapoel Hamizrahi was recently appointed Deputy Minister of Education in accordance with the Coalition agreement, and Mr. Aini Asaaf of Mapai is slated to be named the second Deputy after passage of the amendment.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, said with a straight face that the debate had proved what happens when the Knesset does not follow the wise advice of the Minister of Justice.

Five years ago, when the original law was being debated, he had urged the Knesset not to limit the number of Deputy Ministers in a Ministry. A major constitutional question was involved, and there was no reason to be dogmatic about what was only a technical question, Mr. Rosen declared.

Definition Asked

Rabbi I. S. Rosenberg, himself a Deputy Minister (for Social Welfare), urged the Legislation Committee to take this opportunity to define the functions and authority of a Deputy Minister.

The present law gives a Minister the right to transfer to his Deputy whatever powers he sees fit. As a result, Rabbi Rosenberg said, if two Deputies were authorized in one Ministry, it was quite possible that one of them would have all the authority while the other would merely "walk around the office."

Mr. Hanan Rubin (Mapam) said that Coalition discipline required that he vote for the bill, but his heart was not in it. Coalition considerations were being permitted to influence a question of constitutional law, he said.

Shapiro an Exception

Mr. Rubin agreed with Rabbi Rosenberg that the duties of a Deputy Minister should be defined by law. No Deputy Minister was needed for administrative work; what was needed was a Deputy to relieve the Minister of his parliamentary duties. But it was noteworthy that with the exception of Welfare Minister Shapiro, it was rare for a Minister to allow his Deputy to speak for him in the Knesset.

The amendment was passed to committee by a vote of 34-16, with four abstentions. It was supported by the Coalition parties, with Herut and the General Zionists voting against and the Communists and Agudat Yisrael abstaining.

YAHIL LEAVES FOR SWEDEN

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. —Dr. H. Yahil, the new Minister to the Scandinavian countries, flew to Stockholm with his family by El Al today. Unlike his late predecessor, Dr. A. Nissan, Dr. Yahil will represent this country only in the capitals of Sweden, Norway and Iceland. The posts in Finland and Denmark will be filled by Mr. Avigdor Shoham and Mr. Harry Beilin, respectively, who are now Charges d'Affaires. *(Itim)*

House Welcomes Yugoslav Visitors

The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation was welcomed to the Knesset yesterday evening by Mrs. Bebe Idelson, Acting Speaker, who expressed her confidence that the exchange of such delegations was a great step forward in strengthening the existing good relations between Israel and Yugoslavia.

The delegation entered the Knesset balcony at 9.10 p.m. and was ushered to the first row of seats as Mr. Aharon Remez was speaking in the debate on the Engineers and Architects Law. Mrs. Idelson welcomed the guests immediately he had finished his speech.

In the late afternoon, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi received the guests, who were accompanied by Mr. Jovan Vukmanovic, the Yugoslav Minister. President Ben-Zvi pointed out that Israel and Yugoslavia had common interests in the fields of agriculture and development and in social and political matters.

Kolisevski Replies

On behalf of the visitors, Mr. L. Kolisevski thanked the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi and presented them with a landscape of Montenegro, painted by Mr. P. Lunarda.

In the morning, the Histadrut Executive, together with its Central Committee, entertained the delegation at the Histadrut Executive Building in Tel Aviv. The delegates were greeted by Mr. M. Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, and Mr. Kolisevski responded. The visitors then toured the Weizmann Institute.

At the gala dinner in the parliamentarians' honour at the King David Hotel on Sunday, Mr. Kolisevski, after expressing his gratification for the opportunity to visit Israel and the warmth of the reception, went on to speak of Israel-Yugoslav relations.

"We are happy that we can say with certainty that these relations have taken a concrete form in the exchange of different delegations in economic, cultural and other fields," he said. "We are confident that our delegation will do its part in further advancing understanding between our two countries.

"We in Yugoslavia believe that mutual recognition, the development of personal contacts and of international cooperation is the only way to create greater trust in the world and to strengthen peace, which is the desire of everyone.

"Our people, like yours," he went on, "have put much effort into building the country, in advancing social, economic and cultural development. We have already witnessed your energetic work in building the country. We have also had a chance to see the special forms of development which were born of conditions here. We believe that in this field our countries can cooperate to our mutual benefit."

Mr. Kolisevski finished with a toast to "the health of the President of the Republic of Israel, to the happiness and progress of Israel and to the continuation of friendly relations between Israel and Yugoslavia."

Channels of Public Control Discussed at Symposium

The State Controller's Office, the courts, the Press and the Knesset as channels of public control were described in a two-day symposium in Jerusalem which ended yesterday.

The symposium was held under the auspices of the Israel Political Sciences Association.

Speaking at the opening session at the Law Faculty building on Sunday night, Dr. S. Moses, the State Controller, reported that the Knesset might soon decide to make Labour Exchanges subject to the control of his Office.

The speaker thought that reform was needed in the structure of the State budget and its preparation in order to ensure its adequate supervision by the Knesset.

Justice M. Landau, speaking at the same session, declared that it was not the job of the courts to "moralize" to the public. Criticism was occasionally voiced in handing down judgments, but it was not made directly.

Draft Law Decried

Justice Landau decried a new draft law which would permit a Minister, or an official authorised by a Minister, to issue a document forbidding the giving of evidence in court on the grounds that such evidence contained official secrets.

As regards the Press, Dr. M. Tavor, of the "Davar" Editorial Board, speaking yesterday at Beit Hillel, said that except for military censorship, Israel's newspapers were not subject to constitutional restrictions. The danger to freedom of the Press in this country stemmed from the party control of newspapers, the speaker said, adding that this situation would be overcome only by the organic development of the Press.

Dr. Izhar Harari, M.K., said that while Knesset Members did not represent constituencies on the model of the British Parliament, the Israel public could make its demands heard through queries to members of the Cabinet during "question time". Knesset Members were within easy reach of every Israel citizen, Mr. Harari claimed.

Others who spoke yesterday were Dr. A. Na'aman, the Accountant General, on the Office of the Accountant General as a channel of public control, and Mr. David Rosolio, the Civil Service Commissioner, on the limits of public control.

A Scroll of appreciation recognizing his valuable services to the Israel rubber industry was presented to Mr. Harold Stern, U.N. rubber expert (left), by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, yesterday morning in Jerusalem. Mr. Stern is returning to England this morning after six months in Israel. Photo by Rubinger

U.N. Expert Says There's Room for Two Tire Firms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel has room for both the Alliance and the General Tire factories; neither could satisfy local demand alone, Mr. Harold Stern, U.N. Technical Assistance Programme adviser on rubber, told the Press yesterday in Jerusalem. Mr. Stern was replying to implied criticism of the existence of two large tire plants, neither of which is working at full capacity. He justified having two plants by mentioning the factor of added safety — not all of Israel's eggs are in one basket — emphasizing, however, that both factories must seek foreign markets for their product if they are to survive. Israel tires are being manufactured today for about 95 per cent of the world market price, so that there is no reason why buyers could not be found, he added.

Reviewing the industry as a whole, Mr. Stern praised the cooperation between different manufacturers, especially the joint research and testing laboratory in Haifa. He regretted, however, that the manufacturers did not see fit to increase its meagre budget of IL.16,500 in view of the fact that the laboratory served an industry whose total product was worth IL.20m. a year. This praiseworthy cooperation was in several instances somewhat too good, since it stifled competition, he added.

Moreover, the industry was often too one-sided, he said, and cited the rubber boot firms — there are six — one of which can satisfy the needs of the entire country with one month's output.

As to the future of rubber manufacture in Israel, Mr. Stern said that the producers must branch out into specialized lines for export. Heavy rubber products are all manufactured in the more industrialized countries, but Israel could easily create a market for tastefully designed toys or high-quality household or surgical gloves, he said.

Mr. Stern was introduced by Mr. C. Hart Schaaf, head of the U.N. Technical Programme in Israel.

Member of KLM Crew Leaves for Amsterdam

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. — The Dutch navigator of the K.L.M. plane forced down on May 1 by Israel Air Force planes which intercepted the aircraft over the Negev, flew to Amsterdam today.

The airman, Mr. H. Meyboom, had received information that his parents had been seriously hurt in a road accident.

The other three Dutch members of the crew have been free to leave since May 2, but were instructed to remain here, pending a decision regarding an Egyptian Air Force sergeant who was also in the plane and is still under detention. *(Itim)*

SIX OF the 80 sacks of barley stolen in the Beit Kama area in Beersheba last Wednesday were discovered on Sunday in the tent of Mohammed Ibrahim el Kijaan, 22, and Rezek Fahid el Kijaan, 26, of the el Kijaan tribe in the eastern Negev. Both were arrested. The search for the missing 74 sacks is continuing.

Cables in Brief

ANGEL. — Mlle. Genevieve de Balard, 31, known as the "Angel of Dien Bien Phu" for her heroism as a nurse during the siege in Indo-China in 1954, is to marry French paratroop Captain, Jean de Forrume de Beutsoog, 33.

VISIT. — The Shah and Queen of Persia drove through crowded streets under welcoming arches when they arrived in Istanbul yesterday, for a 10-day visit. They were accompanied by President Celal Bayar and Premier Adnan Menderes.

DIONNE. — Marie Dionne, shyest of the four remaining Dionne quintuplets, opened a flower shop for business in Montreal yesterday and had more than 500 persons through the doors in the first four hours. The shop was named the "Salon Emilie" after Marie's sister who died in an epileptic seizure in 1954.

ALIVE. — Fish and rats are still alive in Trimouille Island in the Monte Bello group, where Britain exploded an atomic device last Wednesday, Prof. L.H. Martin, Chairman of the Australian Atomic Safety Committee, said in Sydney yesterday.

3 Europeans Escape Lynching in Morocco

CASABLANCA, Monday (UP). —A screeching mob of dock workers tried to lynch three Europeans they accused of starting a 600m. francs fire that roared through a huge tomato warehouse here yesterday afternoon.

The trio was rescued by police and bundled into an auto, but the crowd swung on the car and finally forced police to lead the three men to the office of the Moroccan Governor of the Port where they were questioned and released.

The three were identified only as the Assistant Director of the Port's Exportation Office and two European shopkeepers. The fire swept through hundreds of crates of tomatoes bagged in cellophane containers.

PRINTING WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Agreement on wage increases for printing workers ranging from 3.7 per cent to 10 per cent, and retroactive to January, was reached today between their Union and the employers.

The Union of Diamond Workers today decided to present an ultimatum to the employers, threatening them with active measures unless they agree to enter into negotiations on its claims for a 10 per cent wage increase within a week.

Childrens Pyjamas only RENOVA

PROGRESS Report

Messages broadcast by this new transmitter can be received by home or car radio.

SUN-POWERED TRANSMITTER

Tiny G-E Transistors Help Make Midget Unit Possible

General Electric built this experimental radio transmitter, as small as a pack of cigarettes, to stimulate interest in transistors. Instead of batteries, it is powered by miniature solar converters which convert light rays into small amounts of electrical energy. The transmitter can run on this weak current because it uses transistors, which operate on less current than the conventional vacuum tube.

Although this transmitter is not for sale, the transistors which made it possible are used in G.E.'s newest electronic products, including our first transistorized portable radio now being manufactured. Transistors are only one of the many products being developed by General Electric's research, and engineering skill.

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RENANA (nee Ben-Gurion) and DAVID LESHEM

THE JERUSALEM POST

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2 Moslem Camps in Algeria

By MEVAL BARBOUR

ALGIERS (OFNS). — THE fact that Algeria has been treated as a part of France for over 100 years has created a strange ambivalence in the Algerian mind. It has produced a highly westernized elite, whose culture is French, who cannot read or speak modern Arabic, and who have learned to share the French mistrust of the general Arab movement. But it has produced a miserable proletariat who have failed to benefit from the considerable revival of Arabic culture in the east and have acquired no other culture to take its place.

In the eastern Arab villages there have always been one or two educated people who interpreted the local Arabic Press to the villagers, and since World War II they have done the same with the omnipresent radio transmissions. This did something, however imperfect, to widen their outlook.

But in Algeria there are virtually no local papers in Arabic, and Egyptian papers are banned. Wireless sets are far less common and the language is not easily intelligible.

So the masses clung to their spoken tongue and to their religion, because they had nothing else to which they could cling. But they went backwards rather than forwards, knowing their faith only in its most unenlightened form. Only in the last few years was something done by the Association of Ulama (men of religion) who began to found schools and to circulate a paper, basing themselves on the Koranic precept which says that "God does nothing to change the circumstances of a people till they have first changed themselves."

Kept Apart

This stagnation of the masses who in the country districts rarely see a Frenchman is one of the causes of the present gulf between the Moslem and the European population. The settlers, who have made the present Algeria with its handsome European quarters and European farms, dread the idea of being subject to, or even of co-operating with, a governing class which would have its roots in these backward masses.

They equally distrust and dislike their Westernized Moslem compatriots, partly because they are rivals for their jobs, and partly because they realize that the Westernized Moslems' genuine liberal sentiments do not correspond with the feelings of the masses by whom they would inevitably be swayed if they ever come to power.

The present rising is a movement of the Moslem villagers, of Arabs who have an instinctive sympathy for other Arabs; and it is led by men of the people — former N.C.O.'s from the French forces, artisans, workmen. Though the success of the movement has now rallied the educated classes to them, it is the leaders in the *maquis*, as the Algerians call it, who will choose the delegates and decide the policy in any negotiations. Indeed, the manifesto of the National Liberation Front, while declaring that fundamental human rights will be guaranteed to all Algerian citizens, irrespective of their religion or race, also states that one of its aims is North African solidarity "in its natural Arab and Islamic setting."

The peculiarity of the Algerian problem lies in the division first between the European and the Moslem population, and secondly between the two elements in the Moslem community itself. The revival of Algeria's neighbours, Morocco and Tunisia, and the much more frequent contacts with the eastern Arab world, combined with the unifying effect of the rising itself, is producing a more homogeneous Moslem population, with an elite more Arab in sentiment.

There remains the key problem of the reconciliation of the settlers with the Moslem population as a whole. The Europeans amount to one million, one-ninth of the total population; their living standards are European; they differ in religion, social habits and language from the majority, and they are accustomed to a privileged position.

In fact they form a second people who, like the Moslem Algerians, have no other home or country but Algeria. The rising has caused them to lose some of their assurance; though organized and armed, they are not anxious to fight on their own or confident that they could maintain their position without the assistance of the French Government. If there is to be any sort of independent Algeria, it is essential that they should find their place in it, however difficult this may be.

The great Arab States of the past, with their capitals in Damascus, Baghdad or Cordoba, all had large Christian minorities which played an important part in the life of the State. It is the same in Syria today, where Christians hold ministerial posts on terms of complete equality with their Moslem colleagues, and there has been at least one Christian Prime Minister. Moreover, Algeria is so profoundly French in some respects and so intertwined with France economically that an abrupt break would ruin the country for a long time.

There is a small but growing group among the Europeans, known as "Consciences Maghribines" which seeks to draw the two communities together. At the moment, it is looked on as almost treasonable by the Administration, and its founder, a French professor at the Algiers University, has been expelled to France. Given more favourable circumstances, however, it may grow; and in it there lies probably the best hope for the reconciliation of the two Algerian peoples and for the future prosperity of the country.

Authorities take stringent security precautions in Algeria. Picture at top shows cars and trucks being stopped and searched for suspects at a highway level crossing; at bottom, suspects held after a bus had been machinegunned are shown awaiting transport to take them for interrogation by security officers. The bus can be seen in the background.

Wadi Falik Tamed and Drained

By PAULA ARNOLD

LAST winter, a woman living in a *ma'barot* in Emek Hefer was going home, in broad daylight, from an errand that had taken her to the main road. She had her little boy with her, trotting obediently by her side. When she came to the path across the fields and the shallow, sandy wadi, where she had walked dryshod only an hour ago, she found a thin trickle of water meandering down the middle of the dry bed. She took off her shoes — she were no stockings — and dangling them by the laces, grabbed the child and carried him under her arm, like a parcel.

Even before she reached the middle of the trickle, water rushed down in spate, threatening to soak her long dress. She stopped for a second, transferring the child to her left arm to gather up her dress with the right hand — and was immediately swept off her feet. Struggling up and trying to hold the child high, she stumbled and fell for the second time — not to rise again.

Her body was found nearby, close to Moshav Bnei Zion; the child's was washed down for several miles.

Such a thing will not happen again; not there. The waters rushing down from Tulkarem after every rainstorm, by way of Ranana, filling up the gully of Wadi Khabei (which lower down is called Wadi Falik) have now been tamed, and the swamp which they formed has been drained.

The work has begun late last summer and is now finished.

The whole of this swamp, which in pre-Roman times probably was a lake, belonged to the *Wakfs*. The Government of Israel has now sold it to the Jewish National Fund, which set about drainage and reclamation together with the district authority, each paying half of the costs.

The engineers responsible are an old hand, Mr. Hammer, and an energetic young assistant, Mr. Sofrin. Sad to relate, however, no ecologist has been asked to collaborate with advice as to firming, seeding and planting the banks of the wadis concerned. These streams carry a lot of sand with them, for not only the eastern watershed, but also the southwestern hill of Herzliya, is emptied into them. So they have to be constantly watched and the sand bagged out.

The northern part, the most treacherous Wadi Khabei, has been widened so that its bed now is from 12 to 20 metres broad. This was done because of the sudden rushes of water here, from Tulkarem way, which would bring down the banks if it were cut deeper to prevent flooding.

Four kilometres below, the current is no longer so tempestuous even after rainstorms — here the bed has been deepened. At one point, where the Romans cut through a high sandstone cliff to let Falik through — thus probably emptying the lake but leaving a swamp — the scene is quite romantic, the stream flowing deep down through what is called *Sha'ar Haromai* — the Roman Gate. It is an impressive rock portal.

The Falik has been deepened for six kilometres, down to its mouth.

Jungle Spot Left

Apart from these ten kilometres altogether of main channel, 20 kilometres more of side channels have been cut in the soft, black earth, and, as in the Hula, the matted growth of the swamp has been bulldosed away, root and branch.

The engineers took me to the one little spot that remains unreclaimed and pointed to it pridefully. It is a considerable jungle, in one respect even worse than in the Hula. For while there the main shrub to be got rid of was willow, here it is inextricably mixed with a new pest, ricinus bushes, even ricinus trees. In the vicinity, this pretty and fast-growing plant had been put in as a wind-break for orchards and had rapidly spread, making the jungle even more overgrown.

There is knotgrass, sage, the lovely Purple Iris in masses, and of course sedge, and papyrus, that exceedingly decorative weed, soon to be found nowhere else except in Egypt and the two nature reserves in the Hula and the Falik. For here, too, the nature lovers have prevailed, and a small part of the almost 5,000 dunams of swamp has been left undisturbed — 50 dunams of original jungle.

We found the spoor of a wild boar at its edge, birds sang within, and nearby there was a heron's nest — the famous Buffbacked herons which have now multiplied most satisfactorily, remaining all the year, while up to eight years ago they were only winter visitors, leaving us in spring. They are very useful birds, and can be seen associated with cattle, picking the ticks off the cows' backs.

The land won from the swamp is wonderful, and has already borne record harvests in vegetables. The vetch and oats (for hay) that I saw there in March was more than man high. There are hummocks of light soil in between, very likely dunes that had fixed themselves and might become a menace again if ploughed carelessly. Let us hope the 11 villages sharing the new land, *moshavim* and *kibbutzim*, are being adequately advised.

Peat is also being cut and processed on the spot, for fertiliser. This area, when cleared of the peat, will probably be used for fish-ponds before it can become agricultural land.

The clearing of 4,600 dunams of irrigable, wonderfully fertile land in the centre of the country, without fuss and without publicity, deserves to be better known. We hear fast enough when things go wrong — we should also be informed of work that goes on unobtrusively but successfully.

Freud Was Proud Son of Polish Jewry

By PAUL I. DIAMANT

THROUGH all his life, Sigmund Freud thought of himself as a Jew, at first in the Vienna of the assimilationist period, and later in the Vienna of Herzl's Zionism. At a time when marrying out of the faith was the great fashion, he chose for his wife the daughter of a good Jewish family, a grandchild of Hakham Zvi Bernays (1792-1849), the famous scholar. He educated his sons in the same spirit and they became members of Kadimah, the historic first Association of Zionist Students, founded in Vienna by Peretz Smolenskin and Nathan Birnbaum.

In the introduction to his collected works, Freud remarks that one of the reasons for the opposition to his theory was his Jewish origin — a fact, he says, which he had never denied or concealed. His well-known love of ancient Semitic civilization found expression in his passion for collecting rare specimens of Carthagian antiquities and his admiration of Hannibal and Hasdrubal, in whom he saw Hebraic heroes.

Attachment To Rabbi

When, after World War I, Vienna was fortunate in having as Chief Rabbi so outstanding a personality as H. P. Chajes, Freud became closely attached to him. Frequently one could see the two men walking together, in animated conversation, in the steep *Berggasse* where Freud lived many years. This friendship with the great Jewish scholar is all the more remarkable when one remembers that at that period Freud led a very solitary life, gave no interviews, and even declined medical consultations.

When the Hebrew University was inaugurated in 1925 and was anxious to welcome Freud among its guests of honour, Freud wrote that he regretted immensely that his precarious state of health prevented him from being present. There can be no doubt that his regret was sincere, for Freud hated nothing more than empty phrases. The Yiddish Institute of Vilna (YIVO) counted him among its sponsors, and he wrote special introductions to Hebrew and Yiddish editions of his works. And, at the last elections to the Jewish Community Council of Vienna, the grand old man signed an election appeal of the Zionists against the Assimilationists.

Family's Polish Origin

Contrary to most biographies, which state that Freud's family came from Moravia, both his paternal and maternal families were of Polish Jewish origin, hailing from Galicia, the former Austrian province of Poland. It is true that Freud himself was born, in 1856, in Freiberg in Moravia, near the small place of Klagsdorf, where his father, a grain merchant, lived until 1860 when the family went to live in Vienna; but the father, Jacob Freud, was born about 1815 in Tysmenitz in Galicia, the home place of his own parents, Salomon Freud and Pessel Hofmann. It is after this grandfather Salomon that Sigmund Freud was given his first name, with the then customary Europeanization by which only the first letter of the Hebrew name was retained.

Jakob Freud, the father, married in 1855, after the death of his first wife, Amalie (Malka) Nathanson, born in Brody in 1836, and Sigmund Freud was a child of his second marriage. Amalie's parents were Jakob Nathanson (1805-1865) and Sarah Willens; the latter's father, a merchant, had, according to family tradition which is echoed in the inscription on his tombstone, rabbinical qualifications. Since, in Hebrew documents, his distinguished origin (*mizrach mishpahat moyuhasin*) is always mentioned, the present writer assumes that the family was connected with that of Joseph Saul Nathanson (1808-1875), rabbi of Lemberg and author of several important works.

It should not be forgotten in this anniversary year that Polish Jewry, which has given to the Jewish people so many great scholars and leaders, can count Sigmund Freud among its most illustrious sons.

Readers' Letters

COMPENSATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — From your issue of February 23, I learned for the first time (Mr. Mintz's question in the Knesset and Mr. Eshkol's reply) that the Israel Government, in an agreement with the West German Government, had undertaken the responsibility of compensating Israel citizens who had suffered physical injury through Nazi maltreatment.

If this fact has escaped even me, who reads at least two local papers daily and who was very badly injured in Dachau, it seems that the above agreement has been very successfully kept a military secret.

In other countries, such an agreement would have been published in the Official Gazette and the Government would have asked Parliament to approve a bill setting out all the relevant details as to who is entitled to compensation, which Government Agency will deal with the matter, etc., etc. Otherwise there would be a fund at the disposal of the Government, without parliamentary control, which is against one of the main principles of democratic Government. Secondly, without such a bill there may be preference and discrimination concerning those entitled to compensation.

It is most alarming to learn from Mr. Eshkol's answer that 9,500 persons have already been compensated, without any publicity and without approval of rules of procedure by the Knesset. Am I one of the 500 cases still to be settled, as stated by Mr. Eshkol?

Yours, etc.
DR. J. WEINER

Haifa, March 1.

The Knesset Finance Committee, to which Mr. Mintz's motion was referred, discussed the question on March 21, and adopted the following resolution: "The Committee heard the opinion of the Attorney General which recognizes the moral justice of the claims of Israel citizens who were injured by the Nazis, and charges the Government with examining the problem and bringing before the Committee suitable proposals, either through legislation or other means."

The Committee thus did not accept Mr. Mintz's interpretation that since the Israel Government had released the West German Government from the payment of pensions to Israel citizens invalided by Nazi maltreatment it assumed a legal right to pay such pensions itself. The Government has not yet reported back to the Committee on this question.

Mr. Eshkol's statement that of the 10,000 persons involved, arrangements had been made for 9,500, apparently referred not to the payment of pensions under law but to arrangements by various official and public Social welfare agencies. ED.

MINORITIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I wonder at the severity of the sentence of two years and 15 months in prison passed on two Arab inhabitants of Taiyiba who were found guilty of creating disorder and shouting derisively when the National Flag was hoisted at a public gathering outside the Military Government building in Kfar Ara last February (your issue of May 9). Can we Israelis never understand what a Palestine-born Arab must feel when he sees the symbols of the conqueror?

When will we recognise, too, that we must, actively, immediately and with concessions, if necessary, contribute to a solution on the question of the Arab refugees from Palestine? — in fact, that we must take the lead in this decisive matter?

Yours, etc.
SAMUEL B. TENENBAUM

Petah Tikva, May 10.

DEFENCE TAX

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Hundreds of Israelis like myself, who did not have enough money to buy a regular refrigerator but who bought a small Amcor "absorption" type, would like to know how we shall be affected by the intended levy on electric power consumption.

The absorption refrigerator cost us just half the price of a regular one but on the other hand its electricity consumption is very much higher, over IL5 monthly. Under the proposed levy, we shall be very stiffly taxed on this. Must we really be penalized for being unable to afford a IL1,000 refrigerator?

I am convinced that the legislators do not intend to place this extra burden exactly on those people who were unable to afford a more expensive refrigerator. However, from reports of their deliberations, it appears that there is a very real danger that they are not going to take us into consideration, possibly because they themselves do not possess such refrigerators and are unaware of the problem.

Yours, etc.
Y. F.

Haifa, May 11.

ENGLISH TEACHERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We are interested in forming an association of English teachers in Tel Aviv, where the various problems of teaching could be discussed and ideas exchanged. We feel that because of the peculiar difficulties experienced in this field in Israel, some such interchange is absolutely essential to improve the standard of education in this language.

We therefore ask anyone who is interested in the project to write to us.

Yours etc.,
JON TAYLOR, M. POSNER
c/o Epstein, 25 Rehov Nahmani
Tel Aviv, May 15.

At the Cinema

"THE Lieutenant Wore Skirts" (Orna, Jaffa) is a hilarious comedy of the "Seven Year Itch" type with Tom Ewell again playing the would-be wolf, but practically faithful husband. The idea of the servicewoman's civilian mate, of course, is nothing new but there are some new gags. The film would be a perfect recruiting strip for the U.S. Air Force. If conditions were really anything like this, they wouldn't need the draft at all.

Old English Ghost Story

"MOON Fleet" (Eden, Jerusalem) is a fine old-fashioned Merrie Old England romance, spiced with ghosts, smugglers, hidden treasures and an occasional Gipsy dancer, told with relish by that master director, Fritz Lang. The star is the unbelievably good child actor, John Whiteley. Stewart Granger lends perfection to his portrayal of a gentleman crook who perishes through some remnants of basic decency. George Sanders is a plausible dissolute milord with a most enviable, even more dissolute milady (Joan Greenwood). Boys from eight to 80 will enjoy this film enormously. *T.A.F.M.*

People Will Talk

IF you want lively conversation which never flags from the opening interview of the malicious Professor with the private detective until the closing triumphant "Gaudeamus" conducted by his exonerated rival, then "People Will Talk" (Orly, Haifa) is your film. That continuous give-and-take remedies a most improbable plot.

Cary Grant fills the role of the doctor upon whose past unjust aspersions are cast; Jeanne Crain is the student-cum-patient whom he espouses. No strain is placed on their acting but their expert performance, as is to be expected, takes full advantage of the lines.

For this minor victory of mind over material, credit must also go to the director, Mankiewicz. He does not always get a subject to suit his talents but this time he develops it into a capable mixture of comedy and drama. *H.*

Peasants and Partisans

"THE Last Bridge" (Armon David, T.A.) is a product of the Yugoslav film studios which won a prize at the 1954 Cannes Film Festival and is presented here with most of the dialogue in French.

The background is the struggle of the Yugoslav partisans for the freedom of their country in World War II and against this is played the personal drama of a young German woman doctor in love with a Yugoslav soldier. She is captured by the partisans, who need a medical officer, and learns the old lesson that there is a lot of good in the worst of us.

There is a rough honesty in production and photography that gives the film a special quality. Maria Schell is good in the main role and the fierce and characterful faces of the Yugoslav peasants are something to see. *E.W.*

Arms Inundation

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

HABOKER (General Zionist) sees a sinister trend in growing Eastern bloc shipments of arms to Egypt. If it were merely to attack Israel, Egypt would have no need of such enormous concentrations. This drives home the conclusion that the Soviet Union is exploiting the Arab-Israel dispute for systematically building up a planned giant military base in a region which only recently was a Western stronghold. It is high time that the free world realized that what is at stake is not only the fate of Israel but also that of many other nations which still remember the nightmare of the Second World War.

Herut feels that Egypt's surprise recognition of People's China has put a damper on the optimism of our Foreign Ministry, because that move has been clearly designed to sidestep a possible embargo on arms to the Middle East. The Arabs grow stronger and more united from day to day while Israel's Government heads loll in sweet dreams, oblivious of the serious danger, invite an Egyptian journalist and prate about the "heroic stand" of Oren at Prague.

Hand in hand with the arms inundation, writes Hatzofe (World Mizrahi), Arab strength grows apace through ever-increasing military unification and coordination. The relative truce that is being observed along the Armistice Lines only goes to cover up the Arabs' feverish operations.

Hazofim (World Aguda) also believes that the easing of the tension that prevailed before Mr. Hammarskjold's arrival is no indication that the real danger has lessened.

Davar (Histadrut) considers the reference to the Middle East in the Franco-Soviet statement and observes that there is a contradiction between Russia's desire for a peaceful solution and its continuous despatch of arms to Egypt.

Welcoming the Yugoslav Parliamentary delegation, Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that we have had several exchanges of delegations with that country in the past and that both parties have returned home with new thoughts and ideas, as well as feelings of mutual regard. It is true that Israel-Yugoslav relations suffered a setback in recent months with Belgrade's ogling Egypt, but that must be seen as a passing phase and it is hoped that better relations will ensue from the present visit.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) points out that Yugoslavia is "at home" with the East and the West, that she has contacts with the Arabs and that now, through her delegation, she will be able to make the acquaintance of Israel's life, work and problems.

On the Citrus Congress, Lamerhav observes that Israel is the only country where the citrus industry holds the centre of the economic stage, and that citrus and citrus by-products are our prime foreign currency earners, while Herut points out that with the presence of Moslem representatives, this Congress may be seen as a first step towards weakening the isolation and boycott front.

Omer (Histadrut) does not understand what stimulated the Mayor of Tel Aviv to ban the collection of entrance fees to the Zoo on the Sabbath. From the point of view of Sabbath observance, this has done more than anything else to desecrate the Day of Rest. One need only see the long line of cars come from distant places and the unruly and unmanageable crowds that wreak havoc with the grounds to conclude that the Mayor's catering to the "Shabbat" clamourers (for whom the sanctity of the Sabbath is their last concern) was inexcusable.

We cordially invite all our friends and the public to the

Third Convention of our organization

which will be held on

Thursday, May 24, 1956, at 9 p.m.

at the Beit Hahalutzot, 37 King George Street, Tel Aviv.

Deaf and Mute Association in Israel

The Union of Municipalities - Dan Region Sewerage

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Contract documents will be issued on May 21, 1956, at Mekoroth, 11 Rehov Hanegev, Tel Aviv, on payment of a deposit of IL30 which will be returned on receipt of a bona fide tender.

Tenders for this work should be addressed to the Chairman Tendering Committee — Mekoroth Water Co. Ltd., 11 Rehov Hanegev, Tel Aviv, and enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Electrically Driven Sewage Pumping Station — Substructure — Contract No. 4", and are to be received not later than on June 5, 1956, 12 noon.

The Contractor must include a sum of IL5,000 in cash or a bank guarantee to be approved by the Chairman of the District Sewage Committee, Dan Area, for a three-month period, otherwise his offer will not be valid.

The Regional Commission of Dan Regional Sewerage is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. SHOSHANI,
Chairman of the District Sewerage Committee, Dan Area.

20.5.56.

THE CULTURAL COMMITTEE OF YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN

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Fourth International Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers

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Sergeant Ruth Winterstein, of Shikun Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem, won IL2,500 in the Mif'al Hapayis drawing.

Mediterranean Growers Face Challenge

The following is a summary of a report delivered by Mr. Yisrael Rokach, Chairman of the Trade Commission of the Permanent Liaison Committee for Mediterranean Citriculture, before the Trade Commission of the Fourth Mediterranean Citrus Growers' Congress.

THE past decade can be summed up as a successful one for Mediterranean citrus growers, especially in those years when both yields and quality were high. The main result has been a general expansion of the area under citrus in all the countries of the region, with some states that had previously been producing for their own consumption only now growing citrus for export as well.

The region's production, which stood at 115m. 22-kg. cases last season, is expected to rise by an average of 10 per cent a year and to reach 230m. by 1965. The question is whether it looks as if the markets can absorb such an expansion at prices that will leave the grower a profit, and if not, what can be done to secure this profit.

The answers depend on a great many considerations. Economic depressions, the threat of war, bountiful deciduous fruit harvests, or higher shipping charges are only a few of the unpredictable factors which can affect citrus prices. The favourable prices of the past decade reflected a period of general prosperity and full employment in the consumer countries of Western Europe, with an inflationary trend that encouraged the worker and the artisan to spend, and especially to buy citrus fruit, which is both more wholesome and cheaper — despite tariffs and import expenses — than any other domestic fruit at that time of year. Since no change is expected in this respect, from this point of view the situation looks very hopeful.

The experience of the 1955-56 season, however, is most instructive. The combined yield of the Mediterranean basin had been expected to reach 100m. cases as against 80m. cases during the preceding season, and exporters began to worry about a fall in prices.

Their predictions soon came true, and at the beginning of the season the price of Spanish, North African, Israel and Cyprus oranges fell steadily, until they fetched eight shillings a case less than a year earlier on the British, Dutch and Belgian market. There was no decrease in demand — on the contrary, consumption rose as prices fell, but the grower's profit was practically wiped out.

Cold Wave in Europe

It was not until Europe was hit by the January cold wave, which seriously damaged half of the Spanish harvest and much of the fruit still on the trees in the other countries, that the price of oranges in good condition began to climb again, reaching heights never attained before in the history of citriculture, (with the popular grade of Jaffas, for instance, 85s. a case) so that in the end the grower was left with the same overall income for the season as in the year before.

This experience goes to prove that satisfactory prices can at present be obtained in Western Europe only when no more than 80m. to 100m. cases of oranges are available. During the next two years, in which the harvest will very likely be poorer in some of the countries and especially in Spain, the supply is not expected to reach the capacity of our accustomed markets. Besides, it is expected that each of the Mediterranean producers will continue to supply its customary clients, although there may be need for some consultation so that the supply is equitably distributed among all the consumer countries.

By 1959/60, however, what with stricken trees recuperating and new plantings beginning to yield, the harvest may again reach 140m. cases.

During the lean years before us, the growers must prepare themselves for this substantial increase in supply, and a hint of the solution may be found in Western Europe's consumption statistics.

For 1954, Norway shows a *per capita* consumption of 13 kg. as against 5.13 kg. in 1951; Holland, 10.14 against 7.6; West Germany, 8.37 against 4.9; Denmark, 8.96 against 4.89; Austria, 3.86 against 1.18 kg. In four years, therefore, these countries have expanded their *per capita* consumption of citrus by between 30 and 230 per cent. In other countries consumption is stationary, but at various levels — 7.5 kg. in Britain and 13 kg. in France.

The thing to do is to boost consumption in low-consuming countries until it reaches the figure for France, and at the same time to encourage it even more in France and other high consumers. In the light of the relative scarcity of domestic fruit during the months when oranges are cheap and plentiful, this should not prove impossible.

There are 50m. potential consumers each in Britain and West Germany, 40m. in France, nearly 40m. in Scandinavia and the Benelux bloc, and 13m. more in Austria and Switzerland. In the producing countries, there are 40m. potential consumers in Italy, 20m. each in Spain, North Africa, Turkey and Egypt, and nearly 7m. in other Middle East producing countries. This makes a grand total of 300m. in this area alone. An annual consumption rise of one kilogram *per capita* in Western Europe and the Mediterranean alone, therefore, would nearly absorb an additional 10m. cases.

Main Problems

At present, the main common problem faced by Mediterranean citrus producers concerns the marketing of oranges. The same principles apply, however, to the marketing of all other citrus fruit.

Western European consumers have yet to become accustomed to grapefruit, of which they now buy only 82,000 tons a year, with Israel supplying nearly half, although world production was 1.6m. tons in 1954-55, while Israel's production is expected to rise from 1m. cases today to 2m. in another three years and 3m. in 1964, even England, the best consumer, requires only 1 kg. *per capita* a year, West Germany's demand being only one-twentieth of that.

The demand for lemons, on the other hand, exceeds the supply and prices are satisfactory. World production in 1954-55 was about 30m. cases, with Italy raising 8m. and the rest of the Mediterranean basin another 4m.

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THE goal for which we must strive is the marketing of increasing quantities of top-grade fruit, at a price that is low to the consumer but affords the producer a profit. There are four ways to this goal:

- Keeping down production expenses through increasing yields;
- Marketing only healthy, top-quality fruit;
- Obtaining customs reductions and generally better import terms from the consumer countries;
- Using the most up-to-date advertising techniques, stressing that citrus is best when eaten fresh, encouraging the consumption of juice during the summer and fall, and fighting the distribution of drinks which purport to be orange juice but actually consist largely of water.

It is to achieve these purposes that we bring before the Congress the following practical recommendations, some for immediate implementation and some for further study:

1. That the participating countries exchange information on the yields of their various varieties, on the amounts they ship month by month during the season, and on other matters that will help coordinate the supply and prevent market gluts.
2. That a homogeneous system of keeping production and export statistics be developed, with an eye to extending it later to all citrus-producing countries in the world. It is hoped in this connection that the Association of Mediterranean Citrus Growers will see fit to publish an annual, and later perhaps a periodical, covering all aspects of citrus growing in this region and providing information on developments in the field in other parts of the world as well.
3. That the advertising campaign in which the Mediterranean producers collaborated last year be expanded during the coming season despite the lower supply that is anticipated, for it must be carried on continuously and by means of the most up-to-date techniques if it is to be effective.
4. That Italy must be brought to return to the Association and to cooperate with it in all respects, not only to help cover the cost of such a campaign, from which it will benefit along with the other producers, but also because without Italy's cooperation the whole plan may have to be abandoned.
5. That the producing countries undertake to encourage consumption at home just as on any export market. Besides taking up some of the production and preventing an oversupply of fruit for export, this will ensure a market for lower-grade fruit and insure that the exported citrus will be of the highest possible standard.

Popularising Campaign

6. That an extensive commercialisation campaign be undertaken, encouraging the opening of more citrus fruit stores and stands, the distribution of thousands of orange squeezers and juice extractors in schools, hospitals, street stands, cafes, restaurants, railroad stations, maritime terminals and airports. The public will be glad to have a glass of fresh orange or grapefruit juice available everywhere, and the success of Coca Cola merchandising shows to what extent the opportunities for the sale of fresh citrus juice have remained unexploited. The longer this campaign will be kept up the better the results, and since the countries that market their citrus in the summer will also reap the benefits, they ought to be invited to participate in the drive, which should be year-round.
7. That ways and means be explored to expand the export of citrus to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, which have started taking fruit in the past few years but still buy relatively negligible quantities.
8. That a special department of the Permanent Liaison Committee be set up under a top-notch economist or expert in international trade to study tariff obstructions and other artificial difficulties placed in the way of citrus imports in certain countries and to advise on their removal.
9. That it would be advisable for the Permanent Liaison Committee to place on its agenda the question of relations with retailers and their associations. While all our transactions are with importers and wholesalers, ways must be found to interest the retailer in increasing his citrus turnover rather than in selling a small quantity at high prices.
10. That the Committee enter into negotiations with the main bodies representing the citrus exporters of the U.S., South Africa, and perhaps other countries, with the aim of cooperating with them in all endeavours that will redound to the benefit of all sides: coordinating the opening and closing dates of the season for the shipment of each variety in each country, ensuring a steady supply of fruit to the markets, etc. Now that the subsidies granted by the U.S. to its citrus exporters are diminishing year by year, we can see our way clear to satisfactory relations with growers everywhere.

This Congress must express its awareness of the serious marketing difficulties in which the Mediterranean producers are likely to find themselves a few seasons hence, when the groves planted in the past five years begin to yield — and the growers' iron determination to do everything in their power to prevent that crisis, or at least to get over it with the fewest possible shocks.

THE CITRON AND THE SERPENT

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

THE main problem before the 250 delegates to the international citrus conference foregathered today is how to increase the world consumption of this delectable fruit. It seems apparent that they will either have to step up the sales considerably or else limit production, since available figures show that the area devoted to citrus is approaching a stage where the world market is likely to be saturated with catastrophic results to citrus growers everywhere. How this will be done must be a problem for economists, citriculturists and their teams of experts of all kinds, and suggestions from the layman are not likely to help very much. However, anything that gives citrus people confidence and hope for the future must be welcome. Thus it is not generally known that long, long ago one variety of citrus anyhow was once eaten by the whole of the human race, if any credence is to be placed upon legend at all.

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THERE is a background of Rabbinic folklore which indicates that the fruit recommended by the serpent to our mother Eve and fed by her to our father Adam was nothing else but the etrog or the citron. Popular imagination says that the delectable dainty which, as Milton said, was the cause of all our woe, was an apple. But there is no warrant for this whatsoever. Another theory is that it might have been corn, but this lacks support. It is based on a parallel in Moslem sacred literature plus a Rabbinic statement that no child can learn to say "Father" until he has bitten into wheat. And since what the Paradisical fruit gave was wisdom, this circumstance, plus the Arabic legend, would lead some to believe that the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge was a form of grain. On the other hand, there is a Targumic rendering of certain key passages in the book of Genesis which gave ground for the deduction that the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge was a citron. The proof is somewhat semantically based on the common root of the word used in the Aramaic of the Targum and the word *etrog* which means citron.

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PERHAPS it is symbolic of the Jewish revolt against the theory of the Fall which occurred as a result of this eating of the original *etrog*, that our religion has never accepted the theory that man did fall because of his experience in the Garden of Eden. While many of the ancients concluded that to want to know too much was the root of original sin, this idea never really took hold in Judaism. In fact, the triumphant element in our faith was original virtue rather than original sin and even the beginning of the pursuit of knowledge was considered as reverence for the Divine. Also symbolic is the fundamental change which occurred in Jewish life when Zionism became the dominant factor in modern Jewry. For while after the first citrus was eaten, it was considered that it was the curse of Adam that by the sweat of his brow he was to get his bread, when Jews began to come back to their homeland after their exile, it was thought the very highest virtue to seek their livelihood just in this way. And strangely enough, one of the basic fields to which they applied this novel search for their livelihood by the sweat of their brow and the labour of their hands was in the cultivation of citrus, so that today it has become Israel's most important export. There must be a moral in this somewhere. Perhaps it is that the Paradise of the citrus growers will be progressively regained as they move towards the idyllic situation in the Garden of Eden when, as has been said, the whole of the human race ate citrus fruit and damned the consequences.

Trees laden with luscious fruit. This charming orange picker stops for a second to pose among the boughs that droop with the heavy fruit.
Photo by Schlesinger

Citrus City at Night

Belt Dagon Puts Paris in Shade

By PAUL KOHN

A ten-minute night drive from Tel Aviv along the Jerusalem Highway, and the traveller is suddenly blinded by the brilliance of Citrus City. Compared to this, Paris is in the shade.

The past few nights, and especially on Sunday night, its 55 dunams have been the scene of activity as hectic as a beehive. Hundreds of workers were giving the final touch to the fruit of months of labour, to have the "Exposition Agrumicole" spick and span for yesterday morning's ceremonial opening. The Commander-in-Chief of the Exhibition, architect Arie El Hannani, had ruled that 8 a.m. would be zero hour. All work was to stop then, and all who remained at the site to be dressed in their Sabbath best.

At midnight on the eve of the opening, none at the site thought of sleep, though many had not had a wink, or a taste of hot food, for 36 hours. Oranges kept them going. Aharon Elyaya, a 21-year-old student of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts who had been wielding a helping brush on murals, was now doing odd jobs, of which there were plenty. He had not had a rest for the past 40 hours, but said he felt as if the exhibition, of which he had only heard six days ago, was his own.

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THE man who could really claim the exhibition was his, but did not, was silver-haired Arie El Hannani. He was the undisputed spirit behind this masterpiece of 55 dunams of modern art. "Every last work appears to the artist as his best," he said. With 23 years of experience of exhibition designing, including the huge 1934 Levant Fair and many International Fairs, the hint about this exhibition was clear.

For the past month he had been on the site day and night, giving advice and encouragement, never once losing his temper or good humour. Even in the last few rush hours he calmed tenser nerves with a hearty laugh and "What are you worried about? Everything will be O.K."

The Israel Agricultural and Development Exhibitions Co. Ltd. appointed El Hannani to prepare plans about a year ago. Actual building work, however, got started only four months ago. Amongst the happiest with the Exhibition have been Labour Exchange officials who have been able to provide a few hundred manual labourers with relief work.

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THE exhibition is situated at the Beit Dagon crossroads in the heart of our red-soil country. At night it is advertised by its bright lights and a huge orange guards the entrance.

The exhibition is divided into three sections. An exhibition of Israel Citrus Fruit, with the Citrus Marketing Board, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Research Stations as exhibitors; exhibits of industrial and commercial companies, manufacturing equipment or materials used by the citrus industry; and a special department for agricultural exports.

As you enter the grounds, a dozen things catch the eye at once, and the colour schemes have you undecided where to turn first. Education is absorbed without much strain on the visitor's part, and you no sooner come out of the avenue of flags than you know that State of Israel Bonds have provided a third of the Development Budget and that $250m. have been raised through them.

The Development Ministry and Government Development companies attract the visitor into a copper mine to show what it is like to be an Israel miner in Timna. The walls are of copper, and if you know how, you can work the "Jumbo" air compressor. The guest may finger every mineral extracted so far from the Negev and the Dead Sea.

Next door, the Palestine Electric Corporation has built a 13-metre graph that even schoolboys can study without too much effort. It proclaims that while in 1925 the P.E.C. produced 1,864,076 kwh., in 1955 it had reached 1,257,913,000 kwh. Fertilizers and Chemicals, on the other hand, state that one-fifth of the world's agricultural production is due to the use of chemical fertilizers.

Less graphic but more beautiful is the small pavilion of the horticultural division of the Ministry of Agriculture. With its wild and cultivated flowers, it would be an odds-on favourite to win the prize for colours.

Carmel Oriental offers refreshments in a cellar where wine flows freely from the grape into a lake. It shows 50 sorts of liqueurs, cognacs, wines and grape juices, that the firm produces.

However, the *piece de resistance* is the Central Pavilion. The artificial rain apparatus manufactured in Israel will also find its admirers. Under a circular ceiling of 400 square metres, and 180 lights in orange and lemon, the visitor will see the varieties of citrus fruits grown in Israel, from Goliath pomelos, as big as footballs through Cleopatras and Lue Gim Gongs, to peanut-size Kumquats.

The Central Pavilion was designed by Hanna and Naftali Beton and Danny Karavan, who chose as its motto "Land of the Sun, Land of the Citrus." Its diagrams show appreciation for the scientific research that has helped to produce the finest fruit by successfully fighting pests, and advising on the best methods of irrigation and fertilisation.

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EXPERTS hold that the orange came here from China some 300 years ago, or perhaps even later than that, from Malta.

"Go, such a lemon," was probably first said in India. The fruit was unknown to the Romans and Greeks, although the Chinese have long been squeezing it into their tea. It reached the Mediterranean area in the 12th or 13th century, and was brought to these shores by the Crusaders.

The Britons's favourite breakfast food, the grapefruit, also originated in the Far East. It arrived in this country from California soon after the turn of this century.

No part of the citrus need go to waste, and the visitor will see 40 different products made from it. They include alcohol and cattle fodder.

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OTHER exhibits include basket-wood citrus packing crates made by convicts, light-weight, strong and very attractive. This pavilion will undoubtedly make people comment favourably. Cargal features one of the most attractive booths with its corrugated cardboard containers, out of which it has built a tower lit up by fluorescent lighting.

Shell displays its weapons in the insect pest war; this highly scientific and artistic pavilion is said to have kept "dozens of workers busy for months."

The Bank Leumi has put up an electric clock in the centre of Citrus City. Ultra modern public conveniences, with variegated ceramic walls, have also been set up.

The whole exhibition has involved an outlay of about IL300,000 on the part of the company that has organized the exhibition. The exhibitors have already paid some IL100,000 of it.

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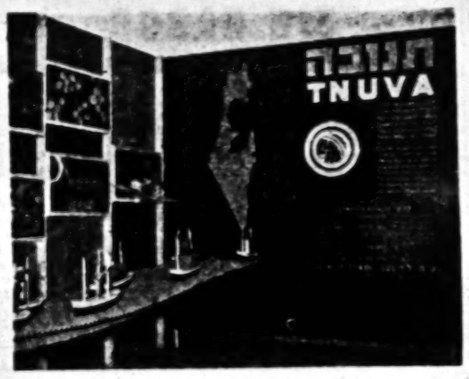
KEEPING guard over it all for 20 hours a day has been handy, moustachioed, Shaul Tubi, of Rishon Le Zion, a father of seven. He has been a watchman over the citrus groves of the South ever since he immigrated from Yemen. "I have caught more thieves than I can count," he boasts. Asked whether there have been any attempts at stealing at the Exhibition, he said, "Not likely, what with my two dogs and Luger pistol. Anyway, I ask you, who would want to touch anything at such a bright and beautiful exhibition?"



An attractive corner at the Citrus Exhibition

To Grow or Not to Grow Is Planters' Dilemma

Jaffas are Favoured Oranges

By MOSHE ATER

THE question must be put squarely: how far should we go on expanding citriculture in order to obtain the best results for the national economy (and incidentally for the individual grower as well)?

Even though no one has in mind freezing the citrus groves at their present area, the problem must be faced, because a good deal of hard thinking and research are necessary before any responsible decision can be made, in fact, before the Israel public—including citrus growers— become conscious of our ability to influence markets and sales proceeds by controlling the supply.

To be sure, this is not the case in most other commodities where Israel produces but a tiny fraction of the world output. But in citrus—or to put it more exactly: in the supply of winter citrus to European markets—Israel occupies a rather important, though not a dominant place, accounting for about one-tenth of the total quantity (and for one-half of the grapefruit!). Moreover, in most countries Jaffa oranges are so much in favour with the consumer as to be accounted a special class of citrus, governed by a relation of supply and demand of its own.

Reciprocally, the citrus industry occupies such a conspicuous position in our economy that even minor errors in judgment are likely to produce far-reaching effects and result in considerable losses. This was evidenced in the late thirties, when citrus prices dropped to a level which made the cultivation of many groves unremunerative.

One does not, however, need to go so far in order to be impressed by the fact that beyond a certain point any increase in supply causes prices to drop by such an amount as to make the total proceeds from the bigger sale less than the total proceeds from the smaller sale. Moreover, profits decline even before this point has been reached, because production, picking, packing and shipping costs grow with the size of the crop. This may, by the way, be tolerable from the national point of view wherever additional income for other branches of the domestic economy, by providing jobs for citrus workers, a market for locally produced packing materials, etc. It would mean then a redistribution of the citrus foreign currency income to the benefit of other industries. But evidently this is only practicable to the extent that citrus profits exceed the average, for beyond that citrus growers will start cutting cultivation expenses and, after that neglecting the groves, with citrus workers' wages becoming depressed, etc.

Increasing Profits

The most convenient way of increasing citrus profits is not by increasing the supply at all, but by starving the markets so as to cause customers to pay higher prices without having to spend a part of the additional proceeds on cultivation and other costs.

We have involuntarily experienced just this during the past two seasons, when prices soared as a result of the frosts in Spain and a smaller exportable crop produced a bigger income. But can we tread this path and limit the citrus crop in the face of growing world demand for citrus without risking to be undersold and squeezed out of our markets by competing supplier countries?

Expert opinions differ considerably on this point, and statistical evidence produced up to date is far from conclusive. The discussion has already clarified certain issues, however, and raised others which need additional research.

One of the main problems raised regards the extent to which "Jaffa" (Shamuti) orange prices are influenced by the supply and demand position of oranges other than "Jaffas."

While we are used to regarding the various kinds of oranges marketed during the winter season as competitive, this has never been proved. In fact, Dr. E. L. Levie, Economic Adviser to the Agricultural Planning Centre, argues that the demand for Shamuti oranges is more or less independent of that for other citrus because our orange is bought by different consumers, ready to pay more for bigger, juicer fruit.

Should this prove true, it would allay the apprehensions we have on account of the increased planting of citrus in other Mediterranean countries, in particular in North Africa, because even a glut of "common" oranges need not appreciably affect the market for "Jaffas." On the other hand, this same reasoning also implies that this "special" market is much narrower than commonly supposed and much more likely to be affected by the volume of our own crop.

Moreover, Dr. Levie also questions the validity of the alleged universal "law" according to which *per capita* consumption of citrus must rise as the average real income goes up. In fact, in Britain, he points out the *per capita* consumption of winter citrus is now lower than before the war—perhaps because the levelling down of incomes has decimated the high-income strata which were our main customers there.

Get Used to Jaffas

There are, of course, many other relevant factors which call for further exploration, e.g. the relative share of "Jaffas" in the total sale of citrus, for some experts claim that the population of a country can get accustomed to "Jaffas" and cease to regard them as luxury food only if they make up some minimum proportion of the citrus on the market. The price difference between "Jaffas" and other citrus is evidently also a point, and as Jaffa prices fall, the gap ought to grow narrower, opening new outlets for our fruit.

Last but not least, there are factors of political nature, like the extent of future sales in Russia and other countries of the Soviet bloc, which cannot be calculated in advance.

Dr. Levie has attempted to calculate what Shamuti production should be by the year 1970, when groves planted up to 1960 will be bearing full fruit, if we are to benefit most. According to his assumptions total proceeds will reach their maximum when the export of Shamuti grows to 9-10 m. crates, and net export income will be at its highest with 7-8 m. crates (compared with 5.5 m. exported this season).

This estimate is, however, based on the pessimistic assumption that Russia, Germany and France do not increase their consumption of Jaffa citrus. Dr. Levie believes that it may be adjusted upward, putting the optimum exportable Shamuti crop at 10-11 m. crates (for maximum sales proceeds) or at 8-9 m. (for maximum net income). This would require an average of 200,000 to 220,000 dunams, 10,000 more than previous estimates.

In any case the total citrus area, including Valencia, grapefruit, etc., would have to remain considerably below the 350,000-dunam goal fixed by some well-wishers. At present we have about 125,000 dunams of fruit-bearing groves and some 65,000 dunams of young ones, with 8,000 to 10,000 dunams more scheduled for planting this year.

While a difference of 10,000 dunams may appear small, it is not negligible in monetary terms. Ten thousand dunams of Shamuti in excess of the optimum might add 2 m. crates to exports, could slash prices by approximately 20 per cent and net income per dunam by almost 26 per cent. Generally speaking, by doubling our present Shamuti exports we risk reducing prices by anywhere between 40 and 50 per cent.

All these calculations are of course tentative, but they should be carefully examined and completed by further research. And Dr. Levie rightly emphasizes that we risk incomparably less by postponing planting too much, because in the first case shortage of citrus in an expanding market will compensate us by rapidly rising prices (besides, it takes no more than seven or eight years to bring additional fruits to market, while in the second case an excess of fruit can only mean a slump.

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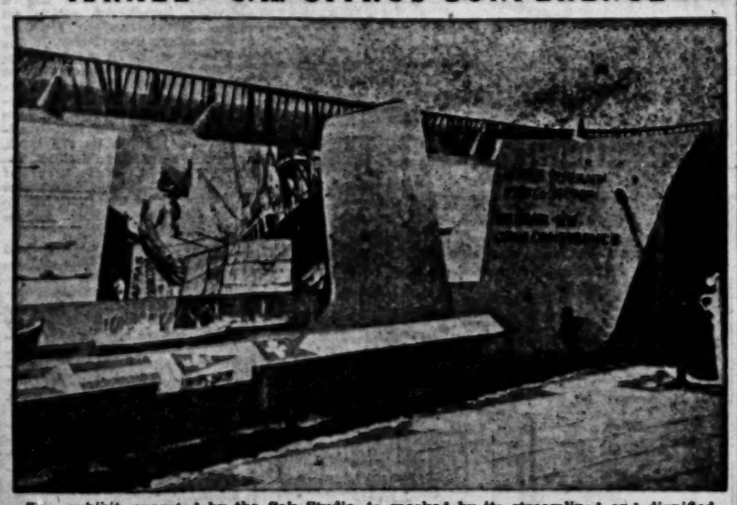
(formerly Vienna)
47 Reh. Geula, Tel Aviv.
•
TASTY FOOD AT POPULAR PRICES
•
kasher

At the entrance of the main pavilion, a giant silhouette of a ship with its funnel and anchor constitutes the display of the ISRAEL—U.K. CITRUS CONFERENCE



This exhibit, executed by the Sak Studio, is marked by its streamlined and dignified effect. Animated lights create the impression of sea-waves around three ship-models, the biggest of which is the CAVALLO, the latest fruit-carrier of Ellerman's Wilson Line. The Conference is comprised of 10 British and Scandinavian Lines, some of which—such as Ellerman Lines, Moss Hutchison Line and Prince Line—have been in the service of the Israel citrus industry for over 60 years. The Conference is represented in Israel by the Consolidated Maritime Agency Ltd., Pardess Syndicate Ltd., and Semel (Shipping) Ltd.

The Secretariat of the
4th International Congress of
Mediterranean Citrus Growers
heartily welcomes
Delegates and Visitors

Harvest Time— Time to Save!
For details of the "KOAH" Savings Plan — enquire or call at our nearest Branch!
BANK LEUMI
LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Myths of the Golden Apple

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

THE orange does not appear in the Bible, and botanists believe that it is a later Far Eastern import into the Mediterranean area. Greek mythology, however, has so many wondrous stories to tell about the Golden Apples growing in a secluded garden somewhere far away to the West, that one may well suppose that some jealously guarded sacred orange trees did exist somewhere in classical times, perhaps as a remnant of the lost Atlantis continent.

Those Golden Apples, so the ancient writers agree, were the wedding gift that Mother Earth gave to Hera, when she married Zeus (all the Golden Apple myths seem somehow connected with the transition from the Matriarchate to the Patriarchate in the Greek religion). This mythological citrus plantation was under the care of the three Hesperides — the sister priestesses Aegle, Erytheia and Hesperethusa, daughters of the giant Atlas, who carried the Earth on his shoulders. The Golden Apples are often considered symbols of our earthly sphere, and the royal Orb is frequently called the "Golden Apple."

Heracles, whose difficulties are from his illegitimate birth, by which he offended the jealous mother goddess, was sent in one of his labours to fetch some Golden Apples from the Gardens of the Hesperides — the one known instance of Greek citrus import. He accomplished his difficult task by getting Atlas to intervene with his daughters while Heracles held the Earth up for him on his shoulders. Atlas did return with the precious fruit but, as an afterthought, refused to resume his caryathidic office. Heracles asked to be relieved just for a minute, in order to arrange some cushioning on his shoulders. Atlas "fell for it," and so he carried this not so happy globe until this very day. Heracles, maybe, would have done a better job of it.

Golden Apples were the vogue of the time as presents of evil portent because the looting of her gardens unfailingly angered Hera, who always got her own back in the end. Eris, Ares' unpleasant sister, threw one onto the table at the wedding party of Peleus and Thetis, to which she hadn't been invited. No jury could be found for years to decide whom she meant by her dedication: "To the most beautiful among the goddesses," until Paris made his choice many years later. His decision caused, as we all know, the marital difficulties of Menelaus, The Trojan War, the death of the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the film "Helen of Troy."

The Gardens of the Hesperides were guarded by a frightful snake-like monster. Doesn't that recall the story of another garden, where a snake guarded an apple tree, the purloining of whose fruit had unpleasant consequences for everybody concerned?

Could it be that originally Paradise came from the Hebrew, in error for Pardess?

HEARD ABROAD

Since I have lived in France, I have substituted a liver specialist for the psychoanalyst I employed in Hollywood. I feel much happier.
— Miss Olivia de Havilland.

The degree of civilization of a people can be measured by the interest it takes in the life of birds.
— Prince Paul Murat.

Fighting Black Scale

TWO main objects led to the establishment in 1953 of the Tarsis Agricultural and Industrial Chemicals Co. Ltd. One was the production of citrus spray and the other the manufacture of many other active materials and preparations used in fighting pests, etc. Both seem to have been reached.

With Tarsis citrus spray for the control of Black Scale and other citrus pests on the market, local citrus growers pay less for it than before. The first citrus spray was marketed in the summer of 1954. The only purchaser is the Citrus Marketing Board.

Many insecticides which used to be imported ready-made are now brought into the country in the semi-manufactured state and processed here. Local farmers will benefit from lower prices, and the Treasury from lower foreign currency outlays.

The Tarsis factory in Kiryat Arye near Petah Tikva is equipped with the most modern machinery. Besides citrus and fruit sprays and agricultural insecticides, the company is already marketing weedkillers and household insecticides.

Picked with care by an old-time orange grower who lends a hand at the height of the season. Under the careful guidance of the skilled old workers, the new immigrant learns quickly to be an expert picker.
Photo by Schlesinger

Geneticists at Work

By J. D. OPHEN
Director of Division of Citriculture and Head of Plant and Plant Products Export Inspection Service, Ministry of Agriculture.

EACH and every new organism created by a sexual process results from the combination of the nuclei of a male and a female cell — and of their characteristics as well. The plant or animal breeder, therefore, develops new types by employing parents both of whom have desirable features, in the hope that these will be combined in the offspring. Cattle breeds distinguished by immunity to certain diseases and others marked by high milk production, for instance, are bred together to develop individuals that will combine these two desirable characteristics.

Of course, there is no guarantee that the desired combination will be forthcoming — and even if it is, whether the next generation after the hybrid one may not be split up into unlike individuals without the desirable features having paired off in them as hoped for. Whenever there is sexual propagation there is the risk that unwanted combinations will develop. When plants are cut, grafted, or budded, on the other hand, the breeder can expect that the new individual will be true to type.

When the buds of a citrus tree are inserted into a cutting in the branch of a very young tree, the branch that will develop from this bud and be allowed to grow into a tree will resemble the mother tree from which the bud was taken rather than the root stock on which it was grafted. The stock will influence it in many ways, making the scion tall or short or affecting the thickness of the fruit's peel or its sugar content. These characteristics can also be modified, of course, by soil properties, fertilizer, cultivation, etc. Fundamentally, however, the scion remains true to the type of the mother tree.

Whether it is budded on a "sweet lime" seedling growing on sandy soils or on a "sour orange" rootstock growing on heavy soil, a Shamuti bud thus produces a tree which is unmistakably Shamuti from the point of view of its adjustment to its habitat, its leaves, the form of its fruit, and many other anatomical features. The properties of the fruit and its yield, however, will be different on the two rootstocks and will also vary with conditions.

Since the environmental influence is thus very outspoken, it is very difficult to be sure if and to what extent such quantative characteristics as yield are typical of a certain tree and as such transferrable from the mother-tree to the asexual offspring. It is therefore not certain whether a bud from a heavily yielding tree will grow into a heavily yielding offspring. Since the influence of the environmental factors may equal or surpass the influence of the mother tree's budwood, no possibility exists of getting an exact answer to this problem, all-important as it is to the grower. On the other hand, we know that it is desirable to select budwood from the best mother trees because there exists a probability, based on experience gained in other plants, that the offspring of good budwood may respond on good cultivation with good yields of fruit with desirable properties.

When it comes to the Shamuti and many other citrus varieties, there is an additional important reason for the selection of budwood from carefully chosen mother trees. Experience has shown that even though they are reproduced asexually, not all of the trees are really also qualitatively "true to type." A young tree or even an older one, typically Shamuti, may suddenly sprout branches with different properties than those of the typical Shamuti. The fruit may be round, coarse or very thin-skinned; the colour of the flesh may be different, or the number of seeds higher. It may even occur that a tree sporting one such branch may, in a few seasons, switch over entirely to another type and lose its Shamuti characteristics. It is believed, although this too has not been exactly proved, that this phenomenon can be prevented in some cases by selecting the budwood from carefully chosen mother trees.

The cause of the mutation is unknown. According to one hypothesis, the Shamuti is built of two different types of tissue, the outer layers containing Shamuti characteristics and the inner layers, other characteristics. If the inner layer breaks through the outer one, buds are built which develop into "offtype" shoots and later into branches bearing "offtype" fruit.

In the course of years, numerous other theories have been developed to explain this "degeneration" of asexually propagated plants, like potatoes, fruit, flower bulbs, etc. Today, we already know that in a number of cases they are caused by the development of different strains of viruses. It is not impossible that a number of bud mutations occurring in Citrus are caused by viruses or their Soxie by-products, hampering the normal development of the cell life cycle.

Since various virus diseases of citrus are transferred by budwood, all this points to the absolute necessity of carefully selecting budwood. The problem has to be studied carefully by geneticists working in cooperation with pathologists.

WORLD TRADE RESEARCH CENTRE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ESTABLISHMENT of a Research Centre for World Trade under joint sponsorship of government and industry is to be urged today as the first step in organizing Israel's industrial potential to compete in international commerce. The proposal is to be made by Benjamin Cooper, president of the New York engineering firm of Taller & Cooper, Inc., speaking before the Technion — Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa.

The Centre, as Mr. Cooper advocates it, would concern itself with a detailed analysis of world-wide markets and their individual needs and tastes, with a view to opening new export opportunities for Israel.

Himself a graduate engineer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and formerly industrial engineer for the General Electric Company, Mr. Cooper heads a firm which has specialized in the development of automation systems, including electric computors, supervisory control systems, toll collection equipment, closed circuit television and other varied electronic apparatus.

He is director of the American Technion Society and has been a devoted contributor of time, energy and funds to Technion in Israel. This year his gift of $100,000 has made possible the establishment of a new School of Industrial Management at the Haifa institute. His present mission in Israel, in fact, is chiefly to participate in the laying of the cornerstone for that school.

A year ago, Mr. Cooper set up the Benjamin Cooper Exchange Scholarship Fund which provides annually for a Technion graduate to take a year of advanced study at M.I.T., plus a term of paid field experience with the Taller and Cooper firm before returning to Israel.

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A strong believer in the application of scientific methods to commerce as well as production, Mr. Cooper believes that technology and management are becoming inseparable. Industry needs a new kind of executive — one who is as much a technician as a salesman — and even his salesmanship is based on research which has developed a whole technology of its own.

But he cautions that it will do no good to develop trained experts if the existing leadership in both government and industry is not ready to make use of their skills and training.

He thinks that a patchwork of haphazard industries can be an economic liability, not necessarily an asset, and urges consolidation of industrial forces to meet the increasingly competitive international situation.

Mr. Cooper is convinced that brain power is actually Israel's greatest asset today and must be made an exportable item in the form of an extra or "plus" value to every commodity produced. This can be done through the application of both technical skill and creative imagination and leadership.

Contrary to the popular idea, Mr. Cooper says that automation systems are not solely for large industries. With proper use, they can be practical . . . and in time, even essential for small operations.

Healthy Agriculture

By a Special Correspondent

WITH the manufacture of Benzene Hexachloride (more commonly known as B.H.C. or Hexa), soon to be followed by the production of Lindane, at their new Acre plant, Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) Ltd., are providing our agriculture and public health services with important reinforcements in the ceaseless war against the destructive pests rampant in our sub-tropical climate that would otherwise undermine our health and endanger our food crops.

Benzene Hexachloride is a highly potent insecticide used for plant protection and for the disinfection of stores, as well as in veterinary work. Indeed, it is practically the only insecticide used for veterinary purposes in this country. Now that resistance to many other insecticides is being built up on the part of the insect world, it has assumed added importance. B.H.C. has a three-way action as stomach, contact and fumigant poison.

It has the added advantage of rapidity of action in small concentrations and, at the same time, of low toxicity to humans and to farm animals. In the locust campaign, it spells death to the new swarms of hoppers as they hatch out — both used as ground-bait and, in its concentrated form as Lindane, sprayed from the air.

Lindane (called after Van der Linden, discoverer of the pure B.H.C. gamma isomer in 1912) is the name adopted to denote the B.H.C. gamma isomer prepared at 99 per cent-100 per cent purity. Used in correct concentration, it may be sprayed directly on all food crops destined for human consumption. As a powder, it may be applied to seeds to prevent attacks by pests during germination. The story of Lindane in the anti-locust war has already been told. Its effectiveness in anti-malarial work, in the extermination of the malarial mosquito, has been equally dramatic, if less publicized. As a household insecticide it has already proved its worth against flies, bugs, fleas, cockroaches, ants and all the multitudinous pests that would infest our homes if not fought effectively.

One of Lindane's most important uses is in the fight against the pestilential Mediterranean fruit-fly so damaging to citrus fruit. Tests made by the Government Plant Protection Department have shown that Lindane has a faster knock-out action on the Mediterranean fruit-fly than other insecticides. It has proved to be a perfect medium in this respect — not only by virtue of its low toxicity to humans, and its compete lack of odour — but also by virtue of its fast-disappearing residue on the fruit, which gives it a distinct superiority to other types of insecticides, particularly where treatment of the fruit has to be affected shortly before marketing.

Benzene Hexachloride and — shortly — Lindane, represent a totally new product on the Mediterranean seaboard. Production at the E.I.F. plant will not only fully cover all Israel's requirements, it is being geared to a sizable export potential, for Lindane has for some time been a scarce product in Europe.

Situated as it is, practically at Israel's main gateway, Haifa Port, Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) Ltd. is the only factory producing these products on the whole of the Mediterranean littoral and is in a uniquely favourable position to handle exports both cheaply and expeditiously. Export enquiries are already being received. Work is continuing apace on the Lindane plant, and, in a few months, the first exports are expected to take place.

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1) The fruit always arrived in excellent condition and the losses on the averages were less than losses in wooden boxes.

2) The average price of citrus in cartons was higher than the prices of fruit in wooden boxes.

Thanking you again for all you have done,

Yours faithfully,
E. HADJISOTIRIOU & SONS LTD.

Messrs. Hadjisotiriou, whose letter is reproduced above, are one of the oldest and largest citrus packers on the island of Cyprus.

Although the above Company has packed and marketed citrus in wooden boxes for over 40 years, they immediately realized the advantages of Cargal Cartons. Less than a month after the first trial shipment with Cargal Cartons, the results clearly indicated that there were many savings and advantages in using Cargal Cartons instead of wooden boxes.

This packer and other packers on Cyprus increased their use of cartons, during THE FIRST SEASON they were used. By the end of the season practically all this packer's citrus fruit was packed in Cargal Cartons. It took this packer and others only a few months to appreciate the great savings and additional earnings possible through the use of Cargal Cartons as against the old style wooden box.

As keen merchants, they have already made plans for additional savings by ordering automatic closing equipment which will be ready for next season.

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2. Loss due to spoilage is less in Cartons than in wooden boxes.
3. The average price of citrus in Cartons is higher than prices of citrus in wooden boxes.
4. Cargal Cartons are cheaper than any other packing material.
5. Inland freight and expenses are lower.
6. Shipping costs are lower.
7. Buyers prefer citrus in Cargal Cartons.

7 GOOD REASONS

why Cargal Cartons should be used instead of wooden boxes.

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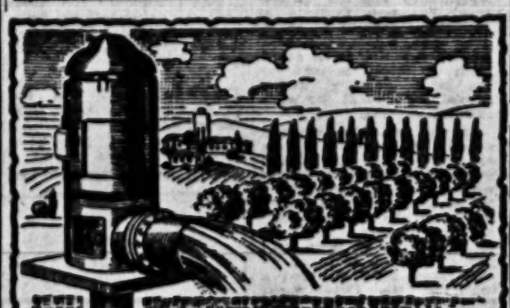

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Plantation Saving Scheme Goes Slow

By Our Economic Correspondent

SOME time ago Yakhin-Hakal, the agricultural contracting firm of the Histadrut, developed a scheme for planting oranges with the help of small savings. It approached the Minister of Finance for help and credits out of the development budget. Some representatives of private enterprise, fearing they might miss an opportunity for investment with the help of public funds, claimed a share in the venture.

After negotiations, pressure and counter-pressure, it was decided to launch a saving-scheme for small plots of orange-groves — Hadarei Yisrael Ltd.—in which the Development Authority holds 50 per cent of the shares. Yakhin-Hakal and the Pardess Syndicate dividing the rest. The company's capital is IL300,000 of which IL150,000 come out of the development budget and IL75,000 are to be contributed by each of the two other participants.

The scheme was designed to attract small savings. In order to get 10, 15 or 20 dunams of orange grove after five years, the subscriber was to invest IL600 per dunam. Should the cost-of-living index and therefore planting costs, rise during this time he would increase his payments accordingly. Half the sum required was contributed by the Government as a 14-year loan at six per cent, certainly a very advantageous rate at a time when the official rate of nine per cent is considered cheap. What is more, it does not have to begin to be paid until after seven years, that is two years after the grove begins to bring in returns. Finally only IL60 per dunam had to be paid upon signing the contract: the rest of the sum is payable in easy monthly rates.

The scheme was designed to take in 10,000 dunams, of which 5,000 are in the vicinity of Ashkelon, 2,000 near Ashdod and 3,000 scattered through the Sharon.

Great Public Interest

Subscription started last autumn. Public interest was so great that there was not enough for all the applicants and on the very first day of registration almost one-third had to be turned away and promised priority in case the scheme should be enlarged. But of the 400 who had to be put off 230 turned down the offer later on, while 133 of the 803 who did register for the scheme did not get to sign a contract. Today there are only 200 people who have declared their intention to join an additional scheme, should one be initiated. It is difficult to say whether this is due to lack of money, to doubts about the prospects, or to other schemes being more attractive.

Orange planters all over the country believe that orange growing has a fair future and that we should expand the area under citrus until it reaches what it was under the Mandate, that is 300,000 dunams.

The optimists among the growers believe that all these challenges can be met. At any rate, the 10,000 dunams of Hadarei Yisrael would not tip the balance. But why encourage planting and saving for planting with public money? This would have been justifiable only if the expansion of our groves had lagged behind the requirements of economic development. This has never been proved.

But there is no sense in crying over spilt milk, and once the decision to put cheap government credit at the disposal of the scheme is taken and cannot be reversed interest must centre around the question whether the small investor who puts his money into hte venture can be sure of his returns.

There is no denying that despite our long experience and the high quality of the "Jaffa," there is a speculative element in orange growing both with regard to harvests and with regard to prices abroad, not to speak of such risks as the closing of the sea-lanes in wartime, which made our groves such a liability during World War Two.

Such points must be weighed by the investor himself. If he wants to take advantage of the cheap credit and take the risk, it is his own affair. He must, however, be reasonably sure that the new company which is to carry out the scheme will put at his disposal after five years a well-planted and well-tended grove that will promise the best returns possible. It is at this point that doubts have to be voiced, and voiced in time in order to prevent grave errors.

If the groves are to bear fruit in time not a single planting-season must be lost, yet of Hadarei Yisrael's 10,000 dunams only 1,900 have been planted so far. This is the land which had been worked by Yakhin-Hakal before the formation of Hadarei Yisrael.

The reason for this is that when the scheme was announced the company was not yet in possession of all the land and water it needed. The water problem is a difficult one. It was hoped that in some places at least the initiators of the scheme would sink wells of their own. But the Water Commissioner — who by the way is head of Tahal — did not give the required permits. Water rights — up to IL100 per dunam — had to be purchased from Mekorot, which is to provide the water for all the groves. IL100 per dunam is not a negligible sum if only IL600 are available for the preparation and planting of each dunam.

There is in addition the problem of *proper supervision* over the planting. If the scheme had remained in the hands of the Pardess Syndicate and Yakhin-Hakal, this problem would have lost much of its seriousness. Both companies have an experience of decades in planting; they possess a well-trained staff of foremen, workers and agronomists, as well as the necessary mechanical equipment and experience in organization.

The new company, on the other hand, has not yet had time to find an experienced staff. It only got a manager some weeks ago. He is an ex-army man with no experience in orange-growing. Equipment is now being bought from the Development Authority. Experienced agronomists and foremen are not easy to get. What is more, it is by no means certain that the company will want more than a temporary staff.

Small Investors

Our experiences with government companies is not very satisfactory, to put it mildly. The story of Matael Hasoma, as given in the Comptroller's Report, as well as the experiences of the Potash Company and others, are by no means encouraging. This time it is the money of the small man that is at stake, precious pounds accumulated pruta after pruta. The Government should have had everything ready before the scheme was launched — soil, water, the necessary personnel. Experts believe that it is not yet too late.

The controls specify that supervision over the quality of the groves is in the hands of the Agricultural Bank and the Fruit Growing Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. Whether they will find the people for this complicated job is doubtful. Here too speedy action is necessary to guard the investor against getting inferior groves.

Another citrus scheme, for even smaller investors, is now being launched for agricultural workers in the older settlements. The initiator is the Agricultural Centre of the Histadrut, and the contractor Yakhin-Hakal. The investor gets only five dunams, allocated in his own neighbourhood so that he will be able to work the little grove himself later. He has to pay IL50 cash per dunam. The lots for the plots will be drawn after two years, and not after four as in the Hadarei Yisrael scheme. Four thousand dunams which Yakhin-Hakal had under vegetables until now, are ready for planting. Although the whole project comprises 10,000 dunams, there is as yet not enough land or water, so that only 5,000 dunams are to be planted in 1956-57. It is interesting to note that there is less interest in this scheme than in the first one.

Cleopatra — a new name in oranges — surely as luscious as the original.

Modern Packaging of Citrus

By SAMUEL DUBINER

SINCE World War II, an entirely new development has taken place in the citrus industry — the use of corrugated cardboard cartons for the packaging of fresh fruit. The cost of packaging is a very large factor in the total cost of marketing citrus. Anything that is done to reduce this charge will ultimately redound to the benefit of both the grower and the consumer.

The problems of packaging citrus vary in different parts of the world. Extensive trials in carton packaging were made in California and Florida in the hope of reducing the costs by only a few cents a case. The results obtained were extremely satisfactory to growers and packers. Citrus growers who had fortunes invested in sources of wood supply and crate-making equipment decided to switch to cheaper and better carton packing. Reports from America now confirm that the largest packers and growers in California, Sunkist, have made a complete changeover to packing in cartons for the 1956 season. Similarly successful results have been obtained in Florida.

In order to carry out successful packaging tests in the shortest possible time, it is necessary, when using cartons, to adapt the packing material to the particular requirements of the producing region. Designing a carton to carry fresh fruit, such as citrus, requires skill and acquaintance with local conditions.

In Israel, considerable experience in shipping citrus fruit in cartons has been acquired with containers produced by the Cargal factory, the largest and most modern corrugated board plant in the Middle East. The Citrus Marketing Board, which decides on the type of packaging material, adopted a construction, size and type for stacking a maximum of 12 — it works out to exactly half the size of the old "74" wooden crate. Export shipments were made on a large scale in the 1954-55 and in 1955-56 seasons. Both were unusual. The 1954-55 season was an unusually dry one, and in 1955-56 the exact opposite held true.

Different Types

Almost a million cartons have been used this season. Slight adjustments had to be made at the packing houses and, as the season progressed, Cargal engineers assisted in improving the packing. Various experiments were tried by the Citrus Board, including special reinforcements for the cartons, which were found to be too expensive and not so satisfactory as the ordinary reinforcement supplied as part of the corrugated carton.

Grapefruit, lemons, and oval as well as Valencia oranges were packed. There was no need for special handling. The packers tried cartons with staples, cartons without staples, cartons with glued tops. Citrus was shipped wrapped and unwrapped, both diphenyled and undiphenyled. Most shipments arrived at destination in excellent condition where it was stacked with no more than ordinary precautions for ventilation, etc.

Only very few of the citrus cartons shipped from Israel found their way to public auctions. On-the-spot reports and comparisons where the fruit was from the same packing house, same count and same quality and had been shipped on the same ship and sold on the same day proved that citrus packed in cartons sold better and quicker than the same citrus packed in wooden boxes, the average difference in price being at least three shillings in favour of the cartons.

Under normal conditions, the fruit in cartons showed a much lower temperature range and arrived looking and tasting better and with less loss of weight. The explanation is that from the time it leaves the packing house until it reaches the market overseas, citrus fruit is continually giving off moisture. In a carton, the fruit is totally sealed; the moisture condenses on the lining of the carton, then, slowly reaching the outer surface, evaporates there, cooling the carton, just as perspiration cools the body of a human being.

Further, the carton, totally enclosed, acts as an insulator against excessive heat and cold, and presents itself on the market in the best possible condition. Insects cannot crawl into it and pilferage is nearly nil.

In Cyprus, 1955-56 was the first year in which cartons were used. The results were so profitable that the packers replaced wood with cartons whenever and wherever possible. Most Cyprus packers plan to pack exclusively in cartons next season.

From Gold Standard To Wage Standard

By ABBA P. LERNER

SINCE it now seems that wages are going to be increased by much more than the four to eight per cent average that was discussed a few months ago, the immediate question is what needs to be done to counter the inflation and the *increase* in unemployment that this threatens to bring about. It is especially important to understand the part that monetary policy must play as a basis for the other measures that are called for, and for this it is necessary to examine the underlying economic framework.

Until the First World War, most western countries were on a "monetary standard." The level of prices was determined basically by the supply of money in relation to the need for means of payment. When money was plentiful expenditures increased and prices and wages rose. When the money was scarce prices and wages dropped.

A special form of this system was the "gold standard" in which the amount of money was determined by the availability of gold. Prices and wages then adjusted themselves to the amount of gold which happened to be discovered.

This did not work too well. There were times when the supply of gold increased less than in proportion to the increase in the need for money to be used in connection with an increased volume of transactions resulting from the growth of population and productivity. It was then necessary for prices to be reduced so that the lagging quantity of money would be able to serve the greater turnover. But there was resistance to the reduction in prices and wages, so that periods of severe depression persisted until wages and prices submitted to the reduction or until more gold was discovered.

Finance Becomes Function

A permanent cure for this kind of depression was found in the emancipation of monetary *standards* from the bondage to gold which was called "Sound Finance." This emancipation permitted governments *to increase the quantity* of money, even if the supply of gold should not increase appropriately. Instead of depending on depressions to force reductions in the level of wages and prices. Deflationary unemployment was therefore no longer dictated by the maxims of "Sound Finance," and governments could carry out a monetary policy of maintaining full employment all the time, while avoiding excessive increases in the quantity of money and in money demand which would lead to inflation. This monetary policy of avoiding both depression and inflation I have called "Functional Finance."

For a while it was thought that the classical system of adjusting prices to the quantity of money had failed only because wages were "rigid downward," i.e. *because* wages could not be forced down except by severe and prolonged depression. Increasing the money supply would therefore completely solve the problem by making general wage reductions unnecessary. But more recently it has become clear that wages are not merely reluctant to go down. They have developed a tendency to rise "excessively," i.e. by more than is compatible with price stability.

The combination of (a) the power of wages to rise on their own with (b) a government policy of maintaining full employment has brought about a quiet but fundamental revolution in the structure of the economy. The "monetary standard" has been replaced by a "Wage Standard." The price level is determined not by the monetary authority but by the level of wages. The government is no longer free to practise the policy of "Functional Finance" for the purpose of stabilizing the price level of wages, costs and prices.

With the money supply and the volume of spending in the economy thus adjusted to the level of wages, the increase in the wage is seen to have been nullified, in real terms, by the increase in prices. The wage is then raised again, either by outraged workers who feel that the price increase has cheated them of their first wage increase, or by an automatic cost of living allowance system. But the new wage increase suffers the same fate as the first, and we have an inflationary process — a "cost inflation" in this case, since there is no excess demand — with prices, wages and money incomes continually rising.

Threats and Dangers

In the course of the inflationary development, even if it is a moderate one, the economy also suffers from an equalisation of rates of pay. There is a strong pressure to protect smaller incomes from the rise in prices. Lower paid workers have their wages increased to meet the price increases while higher wages lag behind. Pay differentials become inadequate to induce people to acquire skills or training or to undertake responsibility in their work. The efficiency of the economy is seriously impaired and there develops great dissatisfaction and bitterness among the more skilled workers and professional employees as their real income is progressively reduced in absolute and in relative terms.

The severity of the threat to price stability and to the maintenance of economic efficiency therefore depends on the strength of the tendency for wages to rise.

In England the same problem has been discussed in terms of a "labour standard" (which is very similar to the "Wage Standard") by Professor J. R. Hicks, who came to the conclusion that in that country the prospects for stability are not too bad. (Economic Journal, September 1955). He does not expect wage demands to be too great for three reasons:

1) Wages are determined in England by separate trade unions which do not demand large wage increases because that would lead to too much unemployment in the branch affected without causing enough unemployment in the economy as a whole to force the government to increase the supply of money.
2) It seems probable that real wages and the level of consumption will continue to rise in England as productivity increases, so that there will not be those repeated money wage increases sometimes demanded in vain attempts to prevent reductions in real wages.
3) There is in England a sufficient acceptance of the necessity of differentials in paying for skill and responsibility, so that adequate differentials will be retained to bring forth the necessary supply of skills, etc. in the long period.

Whether or not Professor Hicks' optimism about stability in England is justified, it would certainly be out of place for Israel. Not one of these three conditions applies here.

1) In Israel we have in effect a single wage authority — the Histadrut—which lays down the general line of wage demands for the economy as a whole. The sovereignty of the Histadrut as a wage authority is not complete inasmuch as some trade unions may be able to demand and obtain higher wage increases than those recommended by the Histadrut, while some employer groups may be forced by economic conditions to refuse all or part of the wage increases recommended by the Histadrut. But in the absence of a change of policy we must expect a continuation of the history of the last few years, with employers, trade unions and the government all acquiescing in the wage demands laid down by the highest organs of the Histadrut. In these conditions, if the overall policy of wage demands set by the Histadrut should threaten to bring about significant increases in unemployment, these would be increases in overall unemployment, and the government would be compelled to come to the rescue and provide the extra money needed — even if this resulted in inflation. The Histadrut does not therefore have to be afraid of wage demands inducing increases in unemployment.
2) In Israel there is good reason for supposing that the standards of living will not be able to rise as rapidly as wages are likely to be raised, and they may even have to fall as a result of increasing expenditure on defence and immigration and decreasing foreign aid; so that even the most conservative wage demands, which do not try to increase real levels of consumption but are limited to attempts to maintain them, could lead to runaway inflation.
3) In Israel the passion for equality is much stronger than in England as was well demonstrated in the recent discussions about wage increases. Although the wage crisis was precipitated by belated attempts to restore minimum differentials for employed professionals, the two left-wing labour parties and important people in the right-wing labour party have argued that there can be no justification for raising the wages of only those who "already have more." This sets the stage for an inflationary race between higher wages trying to maintain or restore differentials and lower wages trying to wipe them out.

This is the first of a series of four articles by Prof. Lerner on Monetary Policy and the Wage Standard. The second article will appear on Friday.

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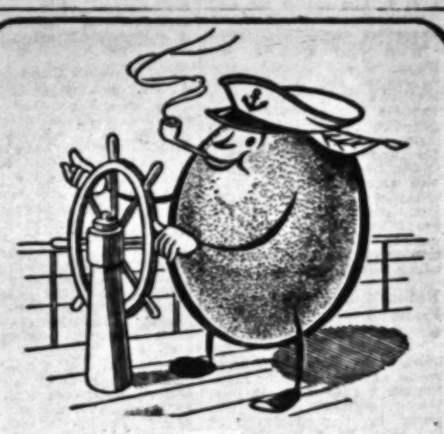

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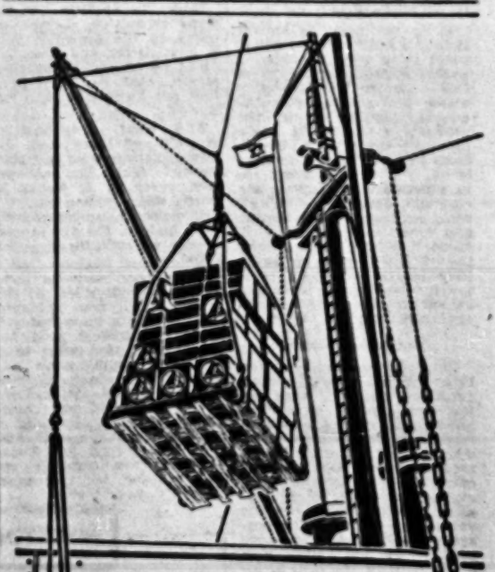

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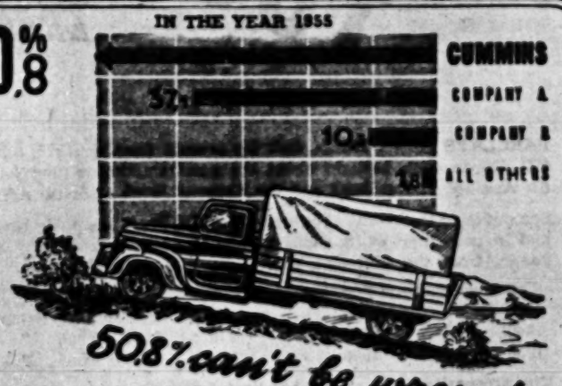

50.8% can't be wrong!

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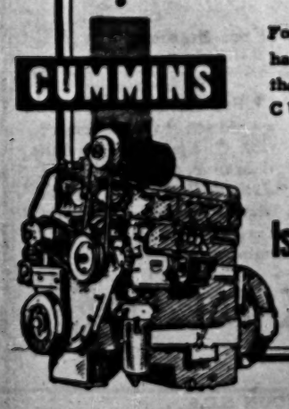

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Economic News from Abroad

China Wooing Arabs

● The determined efforts made by China to secure a commercial foothold in the Arab world have been highlighted by her large-scale participation in the Cairo trade exhibition. A fair section of light industrial and agricultural machinery, of scientific and medical apparatus, has been presented, ranging from lathes and looms to diesel generators, multiple ploughs and irrigation pumps. After the fair all exhibits, worth some £100,000, will be presented to the Egyptian Government. The Chinese trade delegation emphasized both in Egypt and in Sudan China's willingness to buy cotton for cash and to offer all kinds of products on easy credit terms.

Last year China and Egypt signed a commercial agreement and set up commerical offices in each other's capitals. The agreement was for £20m. of exchanged goods. Since last September, when the agreement was signed, China has purchased cotton and cotton thread to the value of £15m. Egypt bought iron, steel, linseed oil and seeds for £5m. at prices 20 per cent lower than those obtaining on the world market, which meant a saving of £1m.

Netherlands Bank Fighting Inflation

● A warning that the Netherlands Bank will not hesitate to take stern measures against current inflationary tendencies in the Dutch economy, has been given by the President of the bank, Dr. M.W. Holtrop, in his annual report. Last year wage earners' real income rose by 5.5 per cent and national production by some 6 per cent, but this year average wages are expected to advance by 8 to 9 per cent without a corresponding increase in productivity. Meanwhile Holland's dollar deficit rose to Fls 590m. ($165m.) in 1955, compared with Fls486m. in 1954 and an actual surplus in 1953. However, the overall balance of payments showed a surplus of Fls 248m. on the current account and an excess of foreign capital import over Dutch investments and loans abroad.

Coffee Slump Predicted

● A secret report on the world coffee market predicts a big coffee surplus and a resulting "disastrous decline" of coffee prices by 1960. Should green coffee prices drop from the present 55 cent to 32 cent per pound, the foreign exchange earnings of Latin American coffee producing countries would dip $750m. below the 1953 level. This would result in a decrease of 29 per cent in U.S. exports to these countries and would affect the employment of 100,000 U.S. workers. But even a 20 per cent decline in coffee prices would "wipe out" in two years the gold and dollar reserves of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Haiti and severely affect other countries.

Steel Without Coke

● Steel production is being revolutionized by new smelting methods developed in the German industry. While atomic smelting is still in the experimental stage, the use of inferior coal for reducing ore is already far advanced and the Hoesch works in the Ruhr are going to utilize metal fuels — compounds of aluminium and silicium — to obtain steel directly from ore. Several plants — including Kloeckner, Humboldt and Demag — have installed low-shaft furnaces working on coal and briquetting with fine-grained ores, and at Calbe in East Germany, a whole battery of 25-foot high furnaces is in operation using lignite. Though little is yet known about the efficiency of these plants, it is believed that they may make it possible to produce steel in countries short of coking coal in the near future.

I.P.C. Ends Apartheid

● The I.P.C.'s purchasing methods have changed completely since the Abadan crisis: while formerly almost everything was imported, mostly from Britain, now as much as possible is being purchased in Iraq or at least through local agents. Iraqis are also increasingly employed in executive positions, including most senior jobs.

The Streamlined packaging of oranges is shown above in the latest packing shed of the Pardess Syndicate in Rehovot. The empty crates are brought to the packers on the conveyor belts shown above, while the filled crates are borne off on the belt below. Photo by Rani

REFINING HELETZ OIL

By Our Economic Editor

PROCESSING of Heletz oil at the Haifa refinery will occupy pride of place in the forthcoming talks with the oil companies, it is reliably learnt. The talks, which are held regularly twice a year, are scheduled to begin shortly. They will be opened in Jerusalem but continued in London, where the final decisions will have to be taken by the companies' headquarters. Israel representatives at the oil talks will be Messrs. I.R. Kosloff and Dr. F. Shinnar.

For the time being no refining of Heletz oil has taken place on a commercial scale, the produced quantity—about 7,000 tons in all — being too small for a separate run of the processing plant. Moreover, problems concerning ownership and distribution of the refined products have not been settled as yet. Originally the producing companies — Lapidot and Israel Oil Prospecting Ltd., which struck oil in Heletz — had planned to distribute the refined products through subsidiaries who would also establish separate gasoline stations, etc.

However, the operating oil distributors opposed this scheme, which threatened to gradually squeeze them out of the market as domestic oil output increased. Instead, they proposed that the crude oil be sold to them for refining and final distribution similarly to the crude oil they import from overseas. This view seems to have carried the day and now a formula is being worked out according to which the oil will be purchased by the Government and resold to distributing companies. The exact details of this scheme and the extent to which it may interfere with oil purchases from abroad — plus other problems — are to be hammered out at the forthcoming oil talks.

STRAWBERRIES EXPORTABLE

PROSPECTS for exporting sizeable quantities of choice Israel agricultural products are not fully exploited because farmers prefer the easy outlets of the home market and the export authorities adopt a too rigid administrative practice, *The Jerusalem Post* has been told. Strawberry shipments by air to several European countries (by the Foreign Trade and Supply Co.) could have been continued through the summer months but for an administrative hitch which has caused the discontinuation of certain subsidy payments.

Recently trial shipments of new potatoes have been favourably received on the London market and several hundred tons may be shipped in coming months. Early tomatoes, green peppers, and artichokes have also fetched prices which make their export worthwhile, but firm trade connections can only be established if shipments are maintained regularly during prolonged seasons, on dates suitable for the various clients etc.

Transport costs are also of great importance, the air freight accounting for up to a third of the export proceeds. On the other hand, the added value of these products is relatively high because high prices are paid for fruit and vegetables during off-seasons when most European countries cannot compete with Israel farms.

Dagon is Great Money Saver

By YAACOV ARDON

THE Dagon harbour silo is the greatest of Israel's labour saving "gadgets" both functionally and dimensionally. It cost IL4m. in invested capital and loans, yet this amount and probably more can be saved in a single year of full operation, most of it in foreign currency and some in local money.

There is probably no other investment which can return such gains to the public finances as this method of mechanically unloading grain from ships. Even shipping, which in good years is a big earner or saver of foreign currency, cannot yield such quick returns.

Giving Israel her daily bread — understood in the Biblical sense to include such staples as wheat, barley, oil seeds and fodder — is a fairly expensive proposition. The Treasury spent about $35m. on the import of nearly 400,000 tons of staple foods and fodders last year, when conditions were more or less normal. When war seemed close and the Government laid in reserve supplies, the rate of imports quickened. Like Britain or Switzerland, Israel will always import much of her food.

Limited land reserves, soil, climate and high production costs favour the intensive cultivation of higher-priced crops, like citrus, groundnuts, cotton and other items. The agricultural self-sufficiency forecast for 1961 should be understood in the economic sense of the word, that there will be an exportable surplus to pay for imports of low-priced staple foods.

Freight Expensive

The cost of sea and land transport is a heavy item on the national food bill. Sea freight on wheat, oil seeds and fodder accounted for over $6m. in 1955, nearly all payable in foreign exchange. Most of the imports came from North America, comparatively little from Turkey. Carrying 400,000 tons across the sea to Haifa requires forty 10,000-ton freighters. The trip from North America to Haifa or Tel Aviv takes from 25 to 28 days, depending on the point of departure and the speed of the vessel. In 1955 freight from the U.S. was up to $19 a ton, allowing for a 13 work-day tie-up at Haifa for unloading. This year, the freight bill will be even higher.

The rate has now gone up to $22.50 a ton. Shipowners calculate their charges on the time the ship spends at sea and unloads in Haifa or Tel Aviv. When the Israel Purchasing Mission in New York signed charters for transporting grain to Haifa some months ago, they allowed the shipowners a period for unloading based on a daily discharge rate of 750 tons a day, or over 18 work-days for a 16,000-ton ship. That was the daily average for years, when work gangs stood in the oven-hot holds of the ships, stripped to the waist and streaming perspiration, wielding shovels from dawn to dusk to put the grain into sacks. Unloading a 10,000-ton bulk cargo took them between 10 and 14 days, excluding Saturdays, on which no work was done, but which was time included by shipowners in their time and freight calculation.

The Dagon silo machinery has cut the time needed to discharge a 10,000-ton ship down to an average of 3½ days. Although the silo has been ready for operation since September last year, the Israel Purchasing Mission continued to allow shipowners the higher freight charges based on the previous discharge period of 18 days. Dagon says, "For most of the 280,000 tons of grain and seeds we have handled since August 14, when the silo machinery unloaded the first ship, the Treasury may well have overpaid to the tune of $560,000 although it was known months, if not years ahead, that there were dollars to be saved as soon as the silo started operating."

Insurance Policy?

Ministry of Commerce officials have an answer, Dagon reports. "Freight charges keep going up these days and by contracting for a fixed rate over a six-month period we took out something like an insurance policy against the contingency of having to pay more later on if freight charges go up. Furthermore, if discharge in Haifa is now very much faster than allowed for in the charter-party (that is the charter contract) we earn 'despatch money' (the efficiency premium shipowners offer to encourage speedier unloading)."

But this explanation does not meet the charge of needless expenditure. If rising freight rates were anticipated, it is not clear why a six-month charter agreement could not equally well have stipulated a daily discharge rate of 2,500-3,000 tons instead of 750 tons, or why no option for a later upward adjustment of the unloading rate, and a downward adjustment of freight charges, was included. Even if in the worst case — which in fact should not occur — some ships had overstayed their permissible four days in Haifa and owners had demanded "demurrage" — the penalty for delays at ports of discharge — total penalties would have been a mere fraction of the present overpayments on freight.

The argument that "despatch money" could be earned is disposed of by the fact that this amounts to a refund of a small fraction of the overpayment to gratified shipowners without their having to offer any service in return. All that can be said on this subject is that had an expert in charter parties been attached to the staff of the Purchasing Mission in New York, he could have saved the country hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The second slash in the cost of our daily bread brought about by the silo is the elimination of waste. Whoever watched the unloading of a grain ship in Haifa Port by hand could not help staring at the torn sacks spilling grain, like bleeding wounds, all over the quayside. Much was blown into the sea, much was spoiled by the wheels of traffic. More grain is still lost during inland transport. According to official sources manifold wastage runs to 2½ per cent on the total volume, in cost of about $900,000 out of an annual bill of $35m.

Other dollar savings estimated at $500,000 will result from the elimination of bags, once the grain is shipped in bulk all the way from the Port to the mill, and through lower insurance premiums and guarantee charges.

An immediate beneficiary of mechanical grain discharge has been Haifa Port where it has reduced the pressure of grain ships on berthage space to about a third, shortened waiting time for other ships and saved the dollar waste involved. During the citrus export season this winter, which coincided this year with the arrival of many shiploads of grain, the high-speed unloading by the silo helped avoid the congestion which has been the lot of Haifa Port at peak periods almost every winter.

But the most spectacular and at the same time controversial saving that made the Dagon silo loom as large in the newspaper columns as it does in Haifa's landscape, has been that on labour — according to Dagon estimates, IL3m. a year.

36 Tons an Hour

Where workmen once wielded shovels and sacks, a long pipe is now dipped into the grain and by suction, similar to a vacuum cleaner, it swallows up 50 tons an hour and raises them onto a conveyor belt that carries them into the silo building. Four such pipes give the elevator a normal operational capacity of 200 tons an hour, which occasionally is as high as 275 tons.

For efficiency, a modern silo compares to manual labour like a motorcar to a mule. That the displacement of Haifa Port labour by the Dagon silo has heated tempers more than, for instance, the displacement of men on public works' jobs by the introduction of the pneumatic pressure drills, is not surprising. It affected the interests of a single employer, the United Port Services Company, which has enjoyed a monopoly on stevedoring operations since 1948, and it is understandable that the company would not serenely contemplate what amounts to a substantial loss of territory.

There are other, less obvious gains from the operations of a silo. In the past, grain was sent from Haifa Port to the mills with all the dust it contained when it arrived in the ships. Cleaning it was left to the millers who were allowed a certain percentage to deduct as impurities from the weight they received. Now the grain is freed from dust at the terminal silo before delivery — probably a gain for the Treasury in cost and surely for the consumer in cleaner bread in those parts of the country where mills still lack efficient cleaning machinery.

Sacking Out

To squeeze the last drop of usefulness out of the silo, the Ministry of Commerce now plans to cut the inland transport cost of grain still further by the elimination of sacking. Out of the quarter million tons of grain and seeds that have passed through the silo in the past seven months, nearly 80 per cent has had to be sacked at the silo for delivery to mills not equipped for the mechanical unloading of loose grain, or of fodder to farmers. The Ministry is now studying a project of increasing the storage capacity of the mills.

In Switzerland, which also imports nearly all her grain, the military experts have decided against the construction of storage space at the mills for security reasons. In case of air attacks, to which small Switzerland is particularly vulnerable, a hit on a mill would at the same time destroy the bread basket for an entire area. Separate storage silos were constructed to serve the mills in an entire district. The reduced security risk was thought to be worth the extra cost of double grain handling — first at the terminal silo and then at the district storage silos.

In Israel, too, the military will probably have the last word on the controversy. The Dagon Company is prepared to raise foreign capital for the construction of a network of large district silos, if the Government decides to adopt such a scheme in addition to constructing limited storage facilities at the mills.

Post-Mortem of Fair

By GERDA LUFT

PEOPLE liked the Haifa Industrial Exhibition. They enjoyed the lively displays, they were charmed by the variegated colour effects of the illumination in the evening, they were impressed by the variety of goods exhibited, by the diagrams showing how output had risen and by the knowledge that we are now able to produce so much which we once had to import. The schools sent thousands of children to the fair, though they seemed more interested in collecting placards and leaflets than in industrial production. During the last few days the exhibition was an occasion for family excursions and merry-making, and was more like a country fair than an industrial display. Haifa profited from the enterprise, the railways were scarcely able to deal with the additional traffic and everybody congratulated himself on another successful national holiday.

So far so good. But the industrial exhibition was certainly not only intended to provide a holiday. What was its intention then?

It is not easy to answer that. An industrial exhibition could fulfil two functions. It could attract buyers from this country by displaying wares and making potential clients familiar with the products available. It could also try to attract buyers from abroad. This is obviously of supreme importance in a period when exports are crucial. However, there were no buyers from abroad and that is more, even if there had been some among the tourists now in Israel, they would have been completely bewildered, since the exhibition was labelled and explained only in Hebrew.

Variety of Goods

The Congress delegate strolling through the pavilions certainly was left with an impression of a variety of goods, and of good taste in many displays. But if he was a diligent worker he already knew all this from our official handouts. The commercial attachés of diplomatic missions, who are the natural contact men for prospective clients abroad, were unable to find their way about without the help of interpreters.

And what about the Israelis? They could not buy anything at the Exhibition since it was not a fair. Only at certain stalls could interested people get information about prices or business terms. In most cases information could be had at the Exhibition offices. This did not concern the public very much, since it had not come to buy anyway. Exhibitors generally admit that they did not expect to increase sales very much as a result of the exhibition.

Why, then, did they exhibit? The answer is disarmingly simple. Once the thing started, nobody could hold back. If this cost money, it meant that another sum — sometimes a big one — had to be added to the advertising or overhead account of the firm.

We could argue, of course, that it is up to every firm to decide whether or not it wants to spend money on this sort of advertisement. But not only private money is involved. Government enterprises played a big part in the Exhibition. There were the Potash plant, the Negev undertakings, and the Electric Company — this last represented by one of the most attractive pavilions. Here sales intentions could have no relevance whatever. No one will use more electricity because of the exhibits and no one will buy more fertilizer. But tax-payers' money was spent on the exhibition just when public funds are scarce and are needed for more vital purposes.

Nor is that all. The Government is not content to constantly remind the citizen that he should save money. It makes a point of his not having much to spend.

Just when we are being forced to cut our personal budgets drastically by reducing consumption of cigarettes, chocolates and beer and by saving all round to cover increased taxes, the Government spends money on an exhibition which — economically speaking—could only be designed to increase consumption. It is all very puzzling.

Policy Inconsistent

Here is another of the many signs that government policy in the economic field is inconsistent and does not follow a well-thought-out course, that its right hand does not know what the left is doing.

And what about cutting expenditure? How much did this exhibition cost in public money? This has not yet been revealed. It would be worth while finding out. We should also like to know from what budgets the public part of the expenditure was financed.

It is very easy to point out the good sides of the exhibition. It was colourful and mostly in good taste; it made people feel good because they saw with their own eyes that more and better wares are being produced in Israel. Haifa benefited and so did our transportation system. But did it serve an economic end? And could we afford it? These questions are certainly not very popular, but they must be asked nevertheless.

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Stocks and Commodities

Tel Aviv Steady and Quiet

THE Tel Aviv Stock Exchange had another quiet week. Prices were practically unchanged in the State Loans section. Some of the Industrials, especially Ata, Kurdaneh and Cold Storage, suffered from a slight set-back, while Moller, Nesher "B" Debentures in the same section were somewhat better. Potash issues were unchanged, while in London their prices were 3/1½d for "A" ordinary and 10/6d for the 5 per cent Preference Shares. Reports would indicate that exchange of the preference shares according to the adopted scheme is imminent. Palestine Electric Second pref's lost a few points, to 277 on Monday on very small offer, while their recent price in London was 8/9. The e.-o.-l.-linked 6½ per cent bonds continue to improve. Because of some unforeseen delay, the prospectus for the issue of the Igaroth bonds has not yet been published, but it is expected any day now. It may be recalled that out of the IL10m. issue, IL7m. were taken up by institutional investors, while the subscription for the remaining IL3m. was taken up by the banks for offer to the public. Unlike the Electric Bonds, the Igaroth bonds will be linked half to the cost of living index and half to the dollar clause.

Dull conditions prevailed on the "curb," with Israel Oil Prospectors quoted at around IL14,500 and Jordan Exploration at IL2. In New York prices of the Israel oil shares were lower: Pan Israel were $1-5/8, Israel American Oil $3.7/8, and Israel Mediterranean $1½.

New York Continues to Decline

THE downward trend on Wall Street continued throughout the week, although at weekend there were some brighter spots. Tobaccos showed some gains, while Kennecott Coppe. gained some $4 on an announcement that the quarterly dividend was increased from $1.25 to $1.50, and an additional $1 special dividend was declared. On Friday this share closed at 132.3/8. Another feature was International Nickel at 97.7/8, some $3 ahead. Automobile shares continued to lose ground: General Motors at 42.3/8, Chrysler 63.3/4, and Ford 55½. The Dow Jones Index for 30 Industrials was 496.39 as against 501.56 last week.

London Irregular Over Holiday

THE Whitsun holiday had a restrictive influence on business after a sharp fall in industrial shares earlier in the week. The credit squeeze is felt on the London market, and some observers feel that the London market is ripe for an adjustment. On Friday some brighter spots were evident in some oils, especially in British Petroleum, which were some 5s. higher, at 150/6d.; Burma Oil, which gained 3s., and Shell, which were 2s. higher, at 174/6d. Roan Antelope were 9d higher at 29/3d., Great Universal Stores were 1/7½d higher at 45/10¼d, and DeBeers were 1/3d higher at 103/9d.

Commodities

Narrow price movements were noted in the commodity markets last week. Copper dropped further to £342, while tin advanced to £752 a ton. Indonesia is reported to have at last ratified the Tin Agreement, and it now rests with the British Government to convene a meeting to decide when the agreement shall come into force. Wool was steady while tea was harder and maize cheaper. Rubber was quiet, after having fallen further to 25d. a lb. Cutbacks in motor car production, smaller purchases by Russia and the increasing production of synthetic rubber have been responsible for this development. An unexpected demand for sugar has brought the world price comfortably above the minimum of 3.25c a lb. as prescribed in the International Sugar Agreement.

Gold

In Paris easy conditions prevailed on the gold markets with prices slightly declining. A Kilobar was at Frs.-448,000,—and a Sovereign at Ffrs.3,980.

The Bonn Government, within the framework of making the DM effectively convertible for German residents, has announced the freeing of imports of gold into Germany thus establishing a free internal market for gold. This step comes after th import of gold coins was earlier tolerated within the "grey" gold market. Together with permitting the proceeds of exports to be invested abroad by the German exporters, this step is intended not only to help the formal convertibility of the DM, but also as a part of the anti-inflationary campaign being waged in Western Germany. Similarly motivated was the Bank Deutscher Laender's announcement raising the bank rate by 1 per cent to 5½ per cent. This is the third increase in the last nine months, during which the bank rate advanced by 2¼ per cent.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

MAY 21, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/50 (IL10)	101
3½% Travel Dollar X'37)	69
4% Comp. Loan 56/67	664
3½% War Loan 54/59	871
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	99
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	93½
4% Reg. Israel Currency "B"	97½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	94½
Bk. Leumi ord.sh. d)	195
A.F.R. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	1044
Gandt ord. sh. "B"	954
Ellern's Inv. ord.	153
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" h.d.	100
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	734
Bizur 4% debs.56/65	97½
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	92½
5% pref. sh.	97½
Pass 4% debs.49/64 reg.	78½
"Ispa" 5% debs.	83½
I.L.D.C. ord.sh.reg.	1043
5% debs.	96
Afr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	74
Rassco 6% pref.ord.sh.d)	88½
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	210
"A" ord. shares	98½
Pal.Elec.pref.sh.(Ldn)s)	277
6½%P.E.C.Debs.37/64	1021*
Mekorot pref sh.	108 **
Ata ord. "B" sh.	76
5-9%con.debs.	1128
"Kurdaneh"ord."B"	94
7%con.debs.59/62	1148
Moller-Dor ord.sh.reg. y)	90
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	84½
Assis Bejerano"B"sh.	121½
"Tevs" ord. sh. d)	105½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	105
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	130
ord.sh.reg.(full div.)	204
Pal. Centr. Tr. 8% debs	96½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; x) in % of IL1,000; y) in Prutot v) 15.6/15.12; * Dollar; ** Index.

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Year	No. of Branches	Year	Deposits
1925	425	1926	£ 51,800,000 British Sterling
1945	509	1945	£321,500,000 " "
1956	1000	1955	£510,000,000 " "

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List of Territories

The Union of South Africa ◆ South West Africa ◆ Bechuanaland ◆ Swaziland ◆ Basutoland ◆ Mauritius ◆ Portuguese East Africa ◆ Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ◆ Kenya ◆ Tanganyika ◆ Uganda ◆ Sudan Egypt ◆ Israel ◆ Cyprus ◆ Malta ◆ Libya ◆ Gibraltar ◆ Sierra Leone Gold Coast ◆ Togoland ◆ Nigeria ◆ Cameroons ◆ British Guiana ◆ Trinidad Tobago ◆ Barbados ◆ Windward and Leeward Islands ◆ Jamaica ◆ Grand Cayman ◆ Bahamas ◆ British Honduras ◆ New York (Agency) ◆ Liverpool Manchester ◆ London ◆ Hamburg

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